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23 February 1982

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BRIEFS

ORTEGA SENDS MESSAGE TO CASTRO--Cmdr Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's government junta of national reconstruction, has warned that the U.S. Government is wrong if it thinks that the Nicaraguans are going to surrender to their gunboats. Making the closing speech at the ceremony last night that ended the celebrations to honor poet Ruben Dario, Ortega said that now as in the past, U.S. Navy ships are aiming their guns at Nicaragua. Ortega also sent a message to our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, charging that the Central American Democratic Community is designed to give political support to Salvadoran election plans and to isolate and threaten countries like Nicaragua and Panama. In a letter addressed to the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, the Sandinist leader describes the agreement adopted by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica as an unexpected action. [Text] [FL081329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/811

BRIEFS

SHAKE-UP IN OPPOSITION HIERARCHY--St Johns, Antigua, 9 Feb (CANA)--There has been a shakeup in the hierarchy of the Antigua-Barbuda opposition Progressive Labour Movement (PLM). An interim committee has been set up to replace the party's Executive Committee, which was suspended at a General Council meeting over the weekend. It was decided during the meeting that the interim committee comprising a chairman, a secretary, and seven other members, will work along with the present political leader, Mr Robert Hall, to ensure that a convention of the party is convened not later than 6 June 1982. The interim committee and the political leader are to meet on Thursday to discuss a number of matters pertaining to the functioning of the party. An official statement is expected to be issued following the meeting. According to a spokesman for the interim committee, the executive, with the exception of the political leader, had been suspended from performing any duty or function for and on behalf of the PLM, until the holding of the annual convention. He noted that a resolution passed during the meeting said the executive was unable to organise and mobilise the party's machinery and other resources effectively and efficiently to bring about the party's return to power. The PLM held power for 5 years from 1971, then lost the 1976 and 1980 elections. [Text] [FL091940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1836 GMT 9 Feb 82]

CSO: 3025/1021

FNM CALLS ON PINDLING TO CLEAR NAME

FL031740 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Gladstone Thurston]

[Excerpts] The official opposition free national movement today called on Prime Minister Lynden Pindling to clarify his position relating to allegations of "influence peddling, fronting and payoffs" disclosed in the House of Assembly.

According to "confidential" documents tabled in the house by Marsh Harbour MP Michael Lightbourn, Everette Bannister, described as "a close personal friend and 'confidant' of the prime minister," was paid thousands of dollars to front for two foreign firms seeking to do business in the Bahamas.

In a memorandum covering a meeting in Manila, the Philippines, in January 1979 between Mr Bannister and banker Abe J. Lieber, reference was made to a "covert mortgage" to be given to the prime minister on his house in Skyline Heights to enable him to build his new house.

"My colleagues and I and no doubt the country as a whole," FNM leader Kendal Isaacs said, "are alarmed at the allegations of influence peddling, fronting and payoffs connected with the ruling Progressive Liberal Party and the government.

"We do not intend to make any comment on this matter at this time, but we urge the prime minister, Lynden O. Pindling, to make a statement as soon as possible.

"The country has worries enough already and if the prime minister can say anything to put public anxiety to rest, then he should do so without delay."

During a 5-minute press conference yesterday at his Bahamas world offices, Mr Bannister denied involvement in the affairs as alleged.

CSO: 3025/1021

ANNIVERSARY OF 'SECOND HAVANA DECLARATION' NOTED

PA041630 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] At a huge and determined General Assembly 20 years ago the Cuban people approved in this capital the second declaration of Havana. That historic document constituted a firm answer to the Organization of American States, OAS, encouraged by the U.S. Government, to expel Cuba and declare an economic and political boycott against the Cuban revolution.

Approximately 3 years had gone by since the Cuban revolutionary triumph and already Washington had promoted all sorts of aggressions against our country, including Playa Giron, the first U.S. imperialist setback in America.

With a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis, the second declaration of Havana ratified the unbending unity of our country with the other nations of the area. In that respect, it stated that Cuba and America are a part of the world; our problems are part of the problems created by the general crisis of capitalism and the struggle of the oppressed peoples; the clash between a newborn world and an agonizing world.

By crushing the Cuban revolution, the imperialists intend to dissipate the fear that haunts them, the threatening ghost of the revolution. By eliminating the Cuban revolution, they intend to eliminate the revolutionary spirit of the peoples.

The declaration explains the reasons for their conspiracy against Cuba by saying that fear unites and incites them: fear of the Cuban revolution, fear of the Latin American revolution, fear that the exploited peoples of the continent might wrench the arms from the oppressors and, like Cuba, declare themselves free peoples of America. In many American nations today, the document adds, the revolution is unavoidable. That fact is not determined by anyone, but by the frightful exploitation forms that torments the American people, the growing revolutionary awareness of the masses and the imperialist world crisis.

Twenty years after approval of the second declaration of Havana, it is unnecessary to point to the accuracy of the analysis made at that time in the document of the Cuban revolution. The improperly named alliance for progress has been completely forgotten except to make reference to Washington's big frauds, while the OAS is an unburied corpse.

Despite Cuba's expulsion from that regional body, the armed aggressions, the nuclear threat, the biological warfare and the immoral economic blockade against our country, the Cuban revolution is today, after 23 years of existence, stronger than ever.

In the course of over 2 decades since our revolutionary victory, several nations of Latin America have decided to renew or establish diplomatic relations with Cuba, ending the isolation attempts by the United States and the OAS against our country. Such are the cases of Peru, Argentina, Guyana, Grenada, Trinidad-Tobago, Panama, as well as Nicaragua following the overthrow of Somozism. These nations joined Mexico and Canada, which never broke their ties with Cuba. Besides, throughout the 23 years since the 1959 Cuban revolutionary triumph, there has been a steady growing struggle in the nations of the area for independence, the recovery of wealth, the exercise of true sovereignty and for the unity and solidarity of Latin America.

The revolutionary victories in Nicaragua and Grenada as well as the heroic fights of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples are vivid examples of this. Our America, dominated for many years by the United States and its monopolies, looks ahead for a significant battle against such exploitation. This exposition, outlined in the second declaration of Havana approved 20 years ago by the Cuban people, gains new meaning at this moment because this great Latin American community has said "enough" and has begun to move on.

CSO: 3010/813

HAVANA HAILS NEW GUATEMALAN NEWSMEN GROUP

PA062038 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Feb 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Marco Antonio Munoz Association of Democratic Newsmen was recently created in clandestinity in the interior of Guatemala. The association pays homage to one of the 46 newsmen who have been murdered in recent times by the genocidal Guatemalan regime.

The association is composed of members of the Union of Workers in the Social Communications Media [SIMCOS], the Guatemalan Journalists Association and other news media workers of Guatemala.

Many revolutionary, democratic and progressive journalists who have been forced to go into exile have also joined the association. From exile, these newsmen fight the Romeo Lucas Garcia dictatorship.

The new association plans to unite and guide journalists inside and outside Guatemala so that they may contribute, with other forces, to the installation of a revolutionary, popular and democratic government. It all plans to help newsmen vigorously fight the news blackout and systematic misinformation that U.S. imperialism uses against our people by means of the news transnationals' monopoly.

The proclamation of the newsmen who make up the new organization denounces the barbaric and genocidal actions of the Guatemalan military regime which in 1981 alone murdered more than 13,500 Indians, workers, peasants, students, professionals and clergymen in an escalation that has resulted in more than 83,000 victims since the overthrow of the democratic government in 1954.

The proclamation also denounces the systematic violations of human rights which has harmed [more] than 7 million Guatemalans. They are a majority which lacks the minimum requirements to satisfy the food, housing, health and education necessary to a dignified life in a country that has many natural resources but that has been for centuries looted by colonialists and imperialists with the complicity of the local oligarchy.

The proclamation also notes that the regime is illegal and illegitimate. It says that to maintain and consolidate the illegitimate interests of a genocidal military gang, the regime resorts to selective, massive and indiscriminate repression. It ravages entire villages of women, children and elderly in an effort to keep the people from increasingly organizing themselves to the struggle for their defense and legitimate rebellion because all legal and democratic resources, possibilities and means to secure their rights which have been denied.

The situation is very difficult for Guatemalan newsmen. In terror, intimidation and total censorship prevail in that country. Romeo Lucas Garcia's regime systematically violates the rights of Guatemalan and foreign journalists and international agreements on the news activities.

The dictatorship not only kills Guatemalan journalists or forces them into exile, but also persecutes, censors, kidnaps and murders workers of the international news media. This is why the Marco Antonio Munoz Association of Democratic Newsmen is important. This association has proclaimed the firm decision of its members to remain loyal to the interests of the Guatemalan majority and to offer their lives, if necessary, to achieve the legitimate interests of the people.

The unity of the honest newsmen of Guatemala should contribute to accelerating the overthrow of a fascist dictatorship allied to U.S. imperialism. It should accelerate the downfall of a regime which has made of terror the basis for its domestic policies and submission the essence of its international behavior.

CSO: 3010/815

MILITARY ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 21 Jan 82 pp 12-13

[Article by Jose Cazanias Reyes]

[Text] The historic dates emulation plan and the special plan saluting the 10th World Union Congress were 104 percent carried out by the BR-12 Industrial Military Enterprise.

This labor success is even more outstanding when we realize that it initially faced serious difficulties because certain raw materials that were indispensable for its work did not arrive on time.

Nonetheless, the members of this hardworking group joined efforts and made up for lost time.

Thus, during the third quarter, for the first time in the unit's history it fulfilled its commitment 101 percent by reaching 100 points in the emulation.

"It wasn't easy. We started from down below, at a disadvantage, but the entire group rose to the occasion and we took second place in the FAR inter-enterprise emulation in the intermediate category."

These are the words of Jose Estrada Santa Cruz, the secretary of the Union Bureau of the National Union of FAR Civilian Workers in this enterprise.

The fact that best illustrates the extra effort exerted by this group's civilian and military workers is the 3,936 hours of volunteer work they put in, the value of which totals more than 6,200 pesos. Estrada explains:

"These were days of hard work, 10, 14 and even 16 hours. You had to give your all. We were in danger of not fulfilling not only the emulation plan but also the values and classification plan, which was up five percent from 1980. Fortunately, we succeeded in every aspect.

"I also want to point out," the Union Bureau secretary stressed, "that in achieving our successes we always had the backing of the FAR's political organizations, the command of the Western Army and our National Union of Civilian Workers."

From Trucks to a Military Enterprise

A quick swing around this major enterprise is enough to convince a visitor that organization, cleanliness, discipline and a love of hard work prevail throughout it. It is a beautiful unit, dotted with fruit and timber trees, in the midst of which are the shops and other buildings, including the ones for sports and recreation. During work hours the unit looks deserted, because rarely is anyone to be seen. Everyone is busy doing his job, and there is no time to lose. The group has been applying the Economic Planning and Management System since 1976 and because of its success with it is coming under the economic accountability system this year. The enterprise's activities proceed like clockwork.

"Our center was one of the first in the country to implement the General Wage reform. All production workers have their quotas, and 85 percent of them have their pay linked to performance. We have already drafted the regulations for paying out bonuses and we hope to get the incentive prize or fund," Capt Manuel Lio Toscano, an engineer, emphasized.

Given this backdrop, which is fundamental to the proper running of an enterprise, work productivity increased 11 percent above what was planned, and average wages rose 4 percent, a favorable ratio.

Another hallmark of this center is conservation. There is no waste or extravagance here. On the contrary, the workers here have a proper sense of efficiency, quality and economy. Last year's conservation plan was equivalent to some 21,400 pesos, but the enterprise actually saved 38,300 pesos, exceeding its goal by 79 percent.

"Thanks to the close links among civilian and military workers, enterprise management, the union, the party and our youths, the unit stands as a monolithic block in its efforts and work. This military unit was founded in 1966 and consisted of several trucks that went to the units to do the work. We took on our current structure in 1968. We began building the present facilities and in 1976 we became an Industrial Military Enterprise," Capt Manuel Lio says.

Focusing on Problems

Reinaldo Estrada Santa Cruz, the secretary of the party committee at this enterprise, is, like the other party members, pleased that the organization has focused on each problem and with its work methods, prestige and authority has helped to resolve them.

"Last year," he says, "we held open meetings. All of the members of the group took part. We analyzed measures that would enable us to insure that our plan would be completed on time and with the required quality. We got very good results. The workers had direct input into solutions for management problems.

"This group," Reinaldo adds, "is very good in every way. You had to see it when we were in danger of not meeting our target, how people worked Saturdays and Sundays and up to 16 hour days."

Reinaldo, who has been with the BR-12 for several years, is an outstanding innovator and rationalizer in addition to a praiseworthy party leader.

A full-fledged rationalizers and innovators movement was started in the enterprise in 1979, and it has yielded very valuable results in performing unscheduled repairs.

These creative people have also given rise to measures aimed at saving work and conserving materials, which has resulted in higher productivity, better working conditions, etc.

The comrades that have contributed the most to this movement are in Maintenance Shops 8 and 24. Outstanding among them are Luis Sanchez, Bazado Sanchez, Luis Hermida Gonzalez and Raul Coto Wong.

The members of this movement have also played an active role in manufacturing spare parts to meet their needs. In this connection, their 1981 plan totaled 3,978 pesos, and they actually made more than 4,000 pesos worth.

We Won't Stop Until We're First

The furniture shop was this Industrial Military Enterprise's vanguard group in 1981. This shop makes all sorts of wood items and furniture that the troops need: gun racks, display cabinets, lockers, command post blackboards, office modules, etc.

Amid the whining of electric saws and brushes, the strong smell of lacquer and the hammering of the workers, we came across Antonio Betancourt, one of the shop's finest workers.

Betancourt is an "A" carpenter and has been working at the enterprise since 1972. He says that he feels proud that it took second place in the inter-enterprise emulation. "Because we were tired of always coming in second to last and not knowing where to hide every time a checkup was done," he points out.

"From now on," he asserts, "the enterprises we are competing with will have to fight real hard to beat us. We've tasted second place, and now we're not going to stop until we come in first."

This enthusiasm was also heard from his comrades in the laboratory, packing, maintenance, transportation, the kitchen, offices, all over.

"To us, emulation is something vitally important," Barbara Paz Infante says. "When our production plan is going well, it's because the emulation has helped to spur us on."

Barbara is an example of how young workers at this enterprise can develop. She began in 1975 as a laborer and now works as a planner in one of the enterprise's shops.

"I think that the finest salute by Cuba's workers to the 10th Congress of the World Union Federation," she adds, "were the production results achieved as a result of the historic dates emulation and the special emulation that bears the name of this major event. Our group, as part of our hardworking people, feels proud that it did its part."

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CSO: 3010/756

MESSAGES SENT ON ANGOLAN 4 FEBRUARY ANNIVERSARY

AB051240 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity has stressed a message of congratulations to the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on the occasion marking the 21st anniversary which was commemorated throughout the country yesterday. The message wishes all the Angolan people success in the edification of a socialist society and the leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party. The Soviet committee also expressed fraternal solidarity with the Angolan people and noted that it will stand side by side with the Angolan peoples at all levels.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba has sent a message of congratulations to the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party on the occasion marking the 21st anniversary of the beginning of the liberation armed struggle in Angola. The message points out that the heroic struggle of the Angolan people, which was initiated on 4 February 1961, demonstrated to the world and in particular to Africa that often [words indistinct] when a group of people decide to fight for the liberation of their own people [words indistinct]. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba has also added in the message that the Angolan people are determined in their struggle against the racist regime in South Africa, which is led by the North American imperialism, in an effort to demolish the good seeds already sowed by the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party.

Finally, the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the message expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people against the common enemy and their task for the reconstruction of the Angolan society.

CSO: 3020/49

RISQUET ACTIVITIES IN CONGO REPORTED

Castro Message Delivered

FL091152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1034 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of the Congo and of the Congolese Labor Party, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has received in special audience a party-government delegation from our country which is visiting Brazzaville. Jorge Risquet, chief of the delegation and member of the party Politburo and Secretariat, delivered a personal message to Sassou-Nguesso from Cmdr in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of our party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The two parties exchanged views on the international situation and in particular the policies of South Africa, a country that systematically attacks independent neighboring states with the open support of the U.S. Government. Sassou-Nguesso and Jorge Risquet also discussed the development of Cuban-Congolese cooperation.

Communique Issued

FL100055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The official talks between representatives of the parties and governments of Cuba and the Congo ended today in Brazzaville with the signing of a communique which reaffirms the friendship and identity of views between Cuba and the People's Republic of the Congo. Since the arrival yesterday of the Cuban delegation, headed by Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, bilateral talks and other official activities were held in a climate of friendship and comradeship. Carlos Aldana, member of the PCC Central Committee, and Vice Foreign Minister Oscar Oramas are also members of the delegation. The Cuban delegation was received today for the second time by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo and of the Congolese Labor Party, who asked the visitors to take a fraternal message to the highest leader of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro.

CSO: 3010/814

NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1982 EXPLAINED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 21 Jan 82 pp 8-11

[Article by Roberto Ibarra Marrero]

[Text] More than 10 percent of the world's population, some 460 million persons, are totally or partially unemployed at present, and most of them are to be found in the so-called Third World. There are about 10 million persons out of work in Western Europe, and this is approximately the jobless figure in the United States too.

The capitalist countries themselves forecast a rise in these figures for 1982. The OECD, for example, estimates that this year the number of jobless individuals will rise from 25 to 28 million in the organization's member countries. As we can see, the forecasts are quite pessimistic, and the picture looks even bleaker in these countries if we take into account other sectors of the economy, such as industrial production, especially in the United States, where the Gross National Product is expected to drop by three percent in 1982.

A group of British economists belonging to the Independent Treasury Economic Model feel that in 1982 Britain's economy will see a rise in the rate of inflation, a drop in the GNP and the destruction of one-fifth of the country's industrial potential. Such an outlook is even more untenable for the underdeveloped nations, where there are more than 400 million unemployed persons, and this is compounded by the fact that the huge economic gap that already exists between these countries and the highly developed nations is widening instead of narrowing.

Cuba has an advantage over other underdeveloped countries because of the superiority of its prevailing economic and social model, the degree of economic organization and development it has achieved, the revolutionary awareness that our people possess and the economic relations that we maintain with socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, it is impossible to avoid the negative consequences of the world capitalist economic crisis, which are making themselves felt with increasing strength in all countries around the world, ours included, due to our unavoidable ties with the capitalist area.

The report to the National Assembly on the 1981 National Economic Plan and on the proposed plan for 1982 stressed that in proposing this year's plan the government took into account the conditions and circumstances under which the Cuban economy is expected to develop, both in absolute and in relative terms.

In considering relative growth, we have to bear in mind that production in 1981 had as its reference point the year 1980, which was one of economic difficulties, due mainly to the pests and diseases that damaged our crops. Thus, it was a year of relatively low economic growth, whereas 1982 economic activity has to be compared with 1981, which is regarded as the best year yet under the revolution because of its fast growth rates.

Absolute growth is affected by the worsening world economic crisis, which, as we said, is making itself felt in all countries around the world, including the socialist nations; by high interest rates on loans; and by inflation in the capitalist world, which causes the prices of goods imported from this area to rise constantly while the price of sugar, our main export, is currently depressed. Along with this, the United States is intensifying its aggressive policies and blockade against socialist Cuba and is pressuring the bourgeois world's economic institutions to create additional difficulties for us.

For all of these reasons, the country's revolutionary leadership submitted for the consideration of the National Assembly of the People's Government a modest national economic development plan for 1982, which calls for a rise in the Gross Social Product (GSP) of no greater than 2.5 percent over the 1981 figure. Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro Ruz, explained that this figure means putting a limit on our growth, given the circumstances surrounding this year and the resources required.

As the proposed plan argues, this does not imply that the country will not continue to grow, both qualitatively and quantitatively, the former, of course, being more important. Qualitative growth will be secured basically by improving the economy's internal structures, by boosting economic efficiency and by conserving and making more rational use of our material, financial and human resources.

Sugar production will be high in 1982. Most of the mills will be working an average of 145 days. It will be a difficult harvest that will put the government's organizational level and decision-making flexibility to the test. The goal of achieving a high degree of utilization of the industry's industrial capacity, of achieving higher yield indices than before and of saving fuel will make this harvest a period of hard work.

This year we expect to continue the policy of export diversification by increasing the number of items for this purpose. Together with the expansion of traditional exports, this will make possible a rise of more than 10 percent.

Efforts will continue to expand the population's consumption fund, both the social and the personal fund. In this connection, the parallel market will continue to carry a number of food items, such as canned meat and fish, liquid milk, canned fruits and vegetables, etc.

The distribution of certain industrial goods will also be increased, such as shoes, as two or three million more pairs will be available than in 1981, and durable goods such as radios, televisions (including 5,000 color sets), refrigerators, washing machines and fans. This greater availability, along with appreciable improvements in health care and educational services, will enhance the people's well-being. (See Graph 1)

The 1982 Investment Plan calls for lower rates than in 1981 but it will be significantly more ambitious than the 1980 plan.

It will focus on completing projects already under way, attaching priority to industrial, maritime and hydrological projects. In addition, 25,000 housing units are expected to be completed, construction maintenance is expected to increase 30 percent, and sales of building materials to the populace are to be expanded.

As far as livestock is concerned, the plan calls for resources to be channeled into beef cattle raising, with the construction of breeding calves and cattle fattening centers. To support agricultural development, the plan calls for the construction of new freezing plants and citrus fruit packaging plants.

The general economic guidelines for 1982 can be seen in Graph 2.

Although economic growth rates are down in 1982 and although labor productivity is not expected to rise, due mainly to the shortening of the workday from 10 to 8 hours in the construction industry and to the replacement of imported herbicides with manual weeding, this does not mean that this year's plan does not have as its primary task the attainment of high levels of economic efficiency.

In order to achieve this economic efficiency, the plan calls for a series of measures to spur the conservation and efficient use of the country's resources this year (See Graph 3).

As we can see, the economic targets this year are modest, but this is still a development plan. If you take a look at the economic growth figures of certain developing countries, and we are talking almost exclusively about oil-producing nations, they are much higher than Cuba's. In practice, however, these numbers do not represent growth higher than or equal to ours. Take Venezuela, for example, where the government has not seen fit to propose a "food bonus" to help offset the impact of inflation on low-income families, since more than 80 percent of Venezuelan families live a hand-to-mouth existence. And this is the selfsame country that statistics portray as one of the nations with the highest per capita incomes in Latin America, due to its oil production and exports.

LINEAMIENTOS SOCIALES PARA 1982 ⁽¹⁾

GRAFICO No. 1

(% de crecimiento en relación con 1981)

 Viviendas a terminar (2)	25000 4%
 Circuitos Infantiles (4)	capacidad por cada mil niños hasta 4 años (3) 3%
 Enseñanza Primaria seminternados (6)	230 niños por cada mil niños entre 6 y 11 años (5) 4%
 Enseñanza Media Internado (8)	370 estudiantes por mil jóvenes entre 12 y 17 años (7) 8%
 Número de camas en Asistencia (9)	53 mil 600 2%
 Número de médicos por habitantes (11)	1 por cada 570 habitantes (10) 9%
 Niveles de calorías y proteínas (14)	calorías 2900 (12) proteínas (gramos) 76 (13)

Key:

1. Social Guidelines for 1981 (percent growth over 1981)
2. Housing units to be completed
3. Capacity per each 1,000 children up to age 4
4. Day-care centers
5. 230 children per each 1,000 children between ages 6 and 11
6. Primary school, half-day boarders
7. 370 students per each 1,000 youths between ages 12 and 17
8. Secondary school, boarders
9. Number of hospital beds
10. 1 for every 570 inhabitants
11. Number of doctors per inhabitant
12. 2,900 calories
13. 76 grams of protein
14. Calorie and protein levels

Graph 2: Economic Plan for 1982

Sugar Industry: significant increase in sugar production expected.

Electricity Generation: Cut consumption by five percent from 1981 through organized, systematic conservation.

Mining and Metallurgy: Growth of more than eight percent.

Engineering Industry: Keep bus production at 1981 levels; farm equipment production has been given priority; domestic output of spare parts to increase more than 20 percent.

Food Industry: Increased production of rice and canned meat, fruit and vegetables expected; expected growth of seven percent in fishing.

Agriculture Other Than Sugarcane: The following increases are expected: citrus fruits, 20 percent; other fruits, 15 percent; tubers, 7 percent, and 20,000 more head of cattle.

Transportation: Increases expected in railway, loading, unloading and coastal shipping activities; more than 400 new buses for Havana.

Foreign Trade: Boost exports as much as possible and add 20 new product lines.

In order to continue enhancing our people's well-being, strengthen our economy and further consolidate the revolution, we have to do our utmost to carry out the 1982 plan. The main watchwords are conservation, boosting productivity, maximum efficiency, dedication and responsibility on the part of each person in the role that he plays as a full-fledged member of the society that we are building. As comrade Humberto Perez underscored in the report submitted to the National Assembly, "We have complete confidence that our people will once again show what they are capable of in fulfilling their duty to tackle the difficulties, risks and dangers that lie ahead of us."

Graph 3

Measures to Spur the Conservation and Efficient Use of the Country's Resources in 1982

- Closely monitor inventories in enterprises and budgeted units to detect idle resources that can be put to use.
- Develop marginal production in industry, using trimmings and remnants.
- Develop school gardens both at primary and secondary schools to partly meet consumption demands there.
- Develop a plan to encourage the people to save money.
- Make optimum use of containers, through a policy of recycling them and replacing some with other more economical types.
- Expand recapping by handing in old tires in recappable condition.
- Replace herbicide weeding with manual weeding wherever possible.
- Conserve electricity, fuel and all other items.

8743

CSO: 3010/756

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS OF NEW RETAIL PRICES

New Prices Decreed

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Starting today, new prices and rates will be charged for the products and services purchased by the public in the commercial sector.

--The retail prices of some food and industrial products, as well as those in the restaurant sector, and rates for lodging and postage, will be increased.

--Prices in workers' cafeterias are not included in the Retail Price Reform, nor are those in the optional consumption system or those in the traditional system.

--Those on Social Security and Social Assistance will be compensated.

--An attempt has been made to spare as much as possible the prices of products in the places most often frequented by the public, which provide the most important services and which serve the majority of our population, especially low-income people.

--During this 5-year period the people will receive 4 billion pesos in additional income.

--With the increase in retail prices, the cost of many of these products will not be charged to those who will receive a subsidy of some 700 million pesos over the next 4 years.

--The Revolution spent nearly 1.1 billion pesos on education in 1980, 15 times more than in 1958. Today all children and youths in our country have the opportunity to study.

--The new prices and those which have not been changed will be the same throughout the country; thus, the same product will be sold at the same price in all establishments.

--A series of gratuities that was being offered unjustly has been eliminated.

--Any new gratuity that is considered necessary from now on should be authorized by the higher agencies of the government or the state.

Clarifications Made

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 19 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] In the GRANMA edition of the 14th of this month, the Retail Price Reform and unfair gratuities were explained to the public. Regarding restaurant prices, the changes implemented depended on the category of the establishment. Average price hikes ranged from 11 to 30 percent. For example, in Category IV there was a 25 percent increase, 11 percent in Category VII. This does not mean that every dish and product that is sold will increase by that exact proportion. For some specific dishes the price could rise by more than the average, depending on the ingredients involved.

The new prices in the restaurant sector were announced along with the reorganization of the restaurant categories; this process is indispensable for raising the level and quality of services offered the public in restaurants.

In some cases, restaurants were not categorized properly, and the price levels that were set did not correspond to the categories. The result was a multiplier effect in the established price, generating distortions that did not conform to the Reform.

The result of the recategorization of the establishments is the following, with relation to the earlier system: 84 percent remained in the same category; 9 percent moved up and 7 percent moved down. To rectify the above-mentioned errors, the State Price Committee, the Ministry of Interior Commerce and the Local Organs of the Peoples Government have taken the necessary steps to reestablish the correlation called for in the Price Reform, in terms of the correct category of the establishment and the corresponding prices, mainly in the low-price sector (snack cafeterias and dinner cafeterias).

In addition, officials and inspectors of the State Price Committee, the Ministry of Interior Commerce and the Local Organs of the Peoples Government are undertaking a systematic investigation to verify that the measures adopted are being enforced, and to detect and correct any errors that may be committed in the effective application of the System.

It has also been reported that each unit of the national restaurant network is obligated to display in a visible area the establishment's category, as well as the Price List of the products or dishes offered. Not all establishments are complying with this regulation, and the public should insist on it.

It was also reported that the State Finance Committee has given temporary authorization for the Agencies, Enterprises and other economic entities to increase spending on food and lodging, taking into consideration the increases introduced by the Retail Price Reform.

Corrections Instituted

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Politburo of the Party Central Committee, and the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, have examined the implementation of the Retail Price Reform in the restaurant sector, and have determined that serious errors have been committed. There have even been mistakes in the very concept applied by the State Price Committee and the Ministry of Interior Commerce in some aspects related to the categorization of the restaurants and the setting of prices in the different kinds of unit, especially in those mainly patronized by workers and students.

According to the principle that has always prevailed in the Revolution, that of rectifying any error that may be committed, the Politburo and the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers have agreed to suspend provisionally the implementation of the new prices in the restaurant sector, as of next Saturday, and to form a Commission made up of the pertinent agencies of the Central Administration of the State. In consultation with the various mass organizations, this commission shall draw up a new proposal on the correct way to apply the price increase, in accordance with the goals set forth by the Party and the government, as explained in the article that was published by GRANMA in its edition of 14 December, and on the basis of what was stated in that article and in the Explanatory Note of 19 December.

The new proposal should be ready to be submitted to the Politburo and the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, and then to be implemented properly, by February 1982.

As for the prices of the retail trade sector, those of food and industrial products should remain the same as they have been since 14 December.

The price increases established for lodging services and postal rates shall also remain the same.

8926

CSO: 3010/751

COMMENTARY ON CREATION OF MEDICAL DETAIL

PA091830 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Approximately 13,000 Cuban youths have already registered to join the Carlos J. Finlay medical sciences detail. Its creation was announced early in January 1982. Once again, the Cuban youths respond massively to the call of the revolution.

On the announcement of the detail on 6 January 1982, it was revealed that the group would include 12th-grade students who exhibited an aptitude for medical sciences and met the proper human, moral and ideological standards for a revolutionary doctor. One month later, 13,000 youths had already responded to the call.

Referring to the medical sciences detail, Fidel Castro recently said that the Manuel Ponce Domenech educational detail had been created several years ago in the same fashion, although their objectives were different. The educational detail was created as a revolutionary measure to find a solution to the lack of professors produced by the massive school turnout of children and teenagers in Cuba. The results are today highly satisfactory.

However it is not the lack of doctors that has served to promote the medical sciences detail. Thanks to the special revolutionary efforts in that sector, Cuba has today 1 doctor for every 600 inhabitants, a proportion comparable to that of the highly developed nations.

Some of you will then ask, why was the Carlos J. Finlay medical sciences detail created? More and more nations from all continents every day request Cuba's cooperation in medicine and stomatology. This occurs because of the high professional and human quality of the medical and stomatologic personnel of our country, and the noted lack of such professionals in many countries.

CSO: 3010/813

HAVANA PORT WORKERS MEETING ATTENDED BY GARCIA FRIAS

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Havana (AIN)--Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo and head of the Ministry of Transportation [MITRANS], has presided over a meeting in this capital on 26 January to review the work done by the Mambisas Port Enterprises Union in 1981.

The event was attended by leaders of the party, managing council and cadres from the enterprises belonging to the unit, as well as by the most outstanding workers last year.

Gumersindo Gonzalez, general director of the union, read the report in which he pointed out that in terms of money, the port system achieved 109 percent of the plan, producing more than 7 million pesos.

In terms of tons manipulated, in the ports of the unit (importation, exportation and coastal shipping) it achieved 99.5 percent of the plan.

The productivity of the planned work was fulfilled by 110.7 percent and grew by 12 percent, while the average salary was at 101 percent, decreasing by 0.5 percent. [figures as published]

The report states that the length of stay of ships in the ports decreased by 3.76 [no unit given] as compared to 1980, showing a lower figure by some 14.6 percent.

Pedro Ross, alternate member of the Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee transport and communications department, suggested that all port enterprises and its dependencies draw up work plans before meeting with the workers as a way of dealing with this problem.

Guillermo Garcia stressed the need to strengthen the managing capabilities of the cadres and their technical, cultural and political training and that of all the workers.

He pointed out that there was a favorable result in 1981 but that problems which still exist should be resolved using existing conditions and resources.

Evaristo Baranda, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Merchant Marine, Port and Fishing Workers Trade Union, stated that the worker organization, along with the management and under the direction of the party and in close coordination with all factors along the line, could attain the efficiency proposed.

CSO: 3010/832

BRIEFS

NONALIGNED DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED--Cuba as president of the Nonaligned Movement has presented to the UN General Assembly emergency session a draft resolution condemning the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel. Jose Viera Linares, Cuba's first vice minister of foreign relations, said on introducing the document that through the debate it has been proven that there is a unanimous will to condemn the illegal annexation of this Syrian territory. He added that it has also been proven that the international community regrets that the Security Council was prevented from adopting the sanctions which the annexation deserved because of the veto of a permanent member of the Security Council. The Cuban vice minister emphasized that the coauthors of the resolution expect that it will be approved by the General Assembly in order to contribute to a just and durable peace in the Middle East. [Text] [FL051710 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82]

AWARD TO CANE BRIGADE--Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] of the USSR, has presented the 3 billion flag bronze Titan Ward to the 65 anniversary of the October revolution brigade which is composed of canecutters from the Transportation Workers Union in Havana. During the ceremony the collective was also presented the 10 WFTU Congress Award. The chairman of the AUCCTU congratulated the canecutters on behalf of the 130 million workers which are members of the USSR trade unions and wished the brigade new successes. The ceremony to present the awards to the 65 anniversary of October revolution brigade of the Transportation Workers Union was also chaired by Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions. [Text] [FL082130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 8 Feb 82]

MINISTER MEETS UN SECRETARY GENERAL--UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today received Jose Viera Linares, Cuba's first vice minister of foreign relations. The Cuban vice minister took the opportunity to congratulate Perez de Cuellar on his election to the United Nation's highest post. They also exchanged views on the role of the Nonaligned Movement, which Cuba heads, at the UN General Assembly's emergency session on the annexation of the Syrian territory of Golan. Viera is heading the Cuban delegation to the emergency session which began 29 January. [Text] [FL020136 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Feb 82]

BENINESE PARTY OFFICIAL IN SANTIAGO--(Abduha Bobco Ignace), president of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin and member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, arrived today in Santiago de Cuba. The visitor will tour the little Siboney farm, the Gran Piedra tourist center, the house where the Maceos were born and the old Moncada barracks museum. [Text] [FL020149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2113 GMT 1 Feb 82]

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION DIRECTOR VISITS--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Mr William Miller, executive director of the International Sugar Organization--ISO--who is visiting our country on the occasion of Cubazucar Enterprise's 20th anniversary. Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuba's minister of foreign trade, also participated in the meeting where information regarding the current and foreseeable sugar market situation was exchanged. They also studied matters related to the international sugar agreement and Cuba's participation in that effort. [Text] [FL051313 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Feb 82] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has hosted an official reception for the participants in the activities marking the 20th anniversary of the Cubazucar Enterprise. Present at the ceremony were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas; Cubazucar Director Emiliano Lezcano; and other Cuban officials. Some 130 executive officers of sugar firms linked to the international trade of the product attended the reception. Fidel chatted with those present, expressing to them great interest in the future development of the world sugar economy as well as future possibilities for our sugar exports. He also invited the guests to visit the new sugar mills under construction by the revolution as part of our country's comprehensive development of the sugar industry. [Text] [FL051546 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Feb 82]

GARCIA FRIAS FORESEES RAILROAD REORGANIZATION--The railroad is part of our country's economic reorganization and, if we were capable of carrying out a revolution, we must be able to reorganize our railroads, said Guillermo Garcia Frias, minister of transportation, at a meeting of railroad workers. During the Camaguey meeting, engineers, conductors and workers brought up the main problems affecting the smooth operation of that transportation medium. The participants agreed that the violation of rules, lack of discipline and organization are the main causes preventing the railroad from being at the high level [of efficiency] that the people deserve. In his summary Minister Garcia Frias said that the present railroad system is under study and that its reorganization into an integral structure with a single control--instead of a divergence of management approaches with local interests--is foreseen. [Text] [FL051514 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Feb 82]

RISQUET MEETS SWAPO PRESIDENT--Luanda--Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, has had a fraternal meeting with Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). A fruitful exchange of opinions regarding the international situation, especially regarding the struggle of the Namibian people for their independence, took place during the meeting. Risquet reiterated the high appraisal of the PCC and Cuban people for the self-sacrificing and heroic struggle of the Namibians--led by their only legitimate representative, SWAPO, under the wise leadership of its president, Nujoma--to achieve their independence and to end the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa. [Text] [FL110215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 10 Feb 82]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR--Minutes before leaving for home, N.D. Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, disclosed that trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union in 1982 will exceed 5.5 billion rubles. The Soviet leader

headed the delegation that held talks in Havana ending with the signing of the 1982 trade protocol between the two countries. The talks were held by Komarov and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas. [Text] [FL081445 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1331 GMT 8 Feb 82]

CANECUTTERS BRIGADE HONORED--Guillermo Garcia, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, and Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, have attended a ceremony in Havana to honor the Ernst Thaelmann canecutters brigade. The brigade has cut 2 million arrobas of sugarcane so the two leaders presented the hard-working group, which belongs to the Havana Transportation Trade Union, with the Victoria de Giron Flag and another well-deserved flag for having won second place among the country's volunteer forces in the most recent emulation assessment. Tisch greeted the canecutters in behalf of the GDR's working class and congratulated them for their production achievements which contribute to the development of the nation. [Text] [FL091240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82]

CASTRO MEETS LATIN AMERICAN WRITERS--Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, has met with the foreign members of the 1982 Casa de Las Americas prize jury. Fidel conversed with members of the jury and other guests to the 1982 meeting of Latin American and Caribbean writers about cultural topics and other aspects of the current situation in Latin America. The top leader of the Cuban revolution expressed his satisfaction because the prize jury had prestigious writers from all over the Americas. Armando Hart, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, attended the meeting. [Text] [FL081340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Feb 82]

CAMACHO AGUILERA AT MEETING IN FRANCE--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the Cuban revolution have been acclaimed at a combative ceremony held in (Palaceux), south of Paris, the capital of France. Hundreds of persons who filled the local theater in an emotional gesture of affection and solidarity applauded on their feet every time Fidel's name was mentioned and saluted with strong applause the presence of Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo. The ceremony was one of those held last night in 31 localities of the Paris area as part of the activities of the 24th French Communist Party Congress, which is presently being held in Paris. At this ceremony held in solidarity with Cuba, Julio Camacho Aguilera said that the Cuban people are prepared to defend to the last drop of blood the territory of the socialist fatherland. The Cuban leader spoke during a meeting held in (Palaceux) as we have reported. Camacho Aguilera emphasized: Cuba is not alone. The solidarity of all the world's progressive and democratic forces are with it. [Text] [FL061505 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 82] Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party sent a greeting to Cuba's maximum leader Fidel Castro by means of Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. Camacho Aguilera headed the official Cuban delegation invited to the 24th French Communist Party Congress which concluded yesterday after meeting during 5 days in Santoine, close to Paris. The congress reelected Marchais secretary general of the party and approved its political line for the coming years. [Text] [PA090230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/801

FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

PA041457 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Finance Minister Jaime Morillo has said that economic reality in the country portends that inflation rate for 1982 will be less than 15 percent.

[Begin recording] For several days we have been observing the growth rate of the country, which has kept the pace observed since 1981 and which foretells a growth of from 4 to 5 percent for 1982. I have the impression that we are reducing the rate of inflation to below 15 percent. The balance of payments reflects the monetary reserves and in my opinion, it has been more or less stabilized. Those are the three basic figures that I wanted to mention. [end recording]

Regarding the implementation of the economic measures taken by the government: [begin recording] I would say it is still too early for definite figures. I would like to ask you to be patient and maybe toward the end of February or early March we will have some figures on deposits, inflation and so forth, that will be more meaningful. At the moment, it is too premature.

We hope the balance of payments will improve, as this is one of the main objectives. The second objective is a decrease in the rate of inflation and the third, that we may start to have broader economic activity and create more work sources for Ecuadoreans. [end recording]

[Question] The national government has had to increase gasoline imports. How will this affect the budget and economy of the country?

[Answer] Well, the import of gasoline is a serious matter because it implies spending a considerable amount of foreign exchange, and as this import continues, the balance of payments will be affected accordingly. We are working with the Natural Resources Ministry to try to solve this problem through agreements with Brazil and the ROK and also with other countries so that we may refine the surplus crude that is left at the Esmeraldas refinery and control, at least in part, its import. [end recording]

The finance minister referred lastly to the future implementation of the customs control plan.

[Begin recording] I visited the Guayaquil customs police and the Guayaquil customs. As usual, we saw with some uneasiness that this is a difficult sector. But I believe that in about 15 days we will begin the new air, land and sea contraband control program with the cooperation of the armed forces. [end recording]

CSO: 3010/833

CFP LEADER OPPOSES COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

PA041504 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The son as well as the widow of Asaad Bucaram have strongly reacted against the cooperation of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] with the government. Aberroes Bucaram (Taxidas), national director of the CFP youth, charges that clear bylaws have been violated.

[Begin recording] Neither the political command nor the 12 legislators, neither the national command nor the national party convention have decided to cooperate with the government. Two members of the political command voted in favor in a vote cast by the six members of the political command in Quito. If I remember correctly, two or three of the legislators voted in favor.

Here are the members of the party, the section chiefs, and the chiefs of the provincial commands who were not consulted. The national party convention declared its opposition to the government and then reaffirmed its opposition to the government. The national command will now have to make a decision. All I have done is tell the country about this plot which has been carried out to try to [words indistinct], to deliver the party. [end recording]

While there is disagreement in the CFP ranks, there have been reports that the cooperation is only at the executive level, not at the legislative level. For example, deputy (Julio Ayala Serra), one of the CFP leaders, said: We are neither part of nor trying to break up the legislative convergence which is now operating: [begin recording] I believe that the convergence exists, according to what happens here in the house. We are neither trying to break it up or to participate in it. [end recording]

The present legislative convergence--popular democracy, democratic left [ID] and Roldosismo [followers of Roldos]--remains in force.

Deputy Julio Cesar Trujillo, national director of popular democracy has said: [begin recording] When the agreement was made between popular democracy, Roldosismo and the ID, it was clearly understood that the agreement, which was labeled democratic convergence, had very specific purposes: first, the election of the leaders of the national house of representatives. The second objective was the election of new legislative committees. Third, we agreed to submit several bills, and the convergence is fulfilling these purposes. [end recording]

CSO: 3010/833

COUNTRY SECTION

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

MILITARY ZONE CHIEF--Guayaquil--Brig Gen (Julio Cornejo de la Torre) has been appointed chief of the 2d military zone based in Guayaquil. He replaced Maj Gen Jose Osvaldo Suarez Rueda, who was transferred to Quito as inspector general of the army. [Text] [PA041754 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Feb 82 PA]

CSO: 3010/833

PDC SCORES EXTREMISTS' DESTABILIZATION PLANS

PA060350 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Jan 82 p 29

[Paid political advertisement by the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, entitled: "The Fallacies of the Right"]

[Text] Some rightist political parties, headed by ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance], because of a lack of clear, firm and popular principles and objectives, have been forced to resort to the wasted use of fallacy, demagoguery and simulation in an attempt to confuse public opinion and obtain the support that the working people have traditionally denied them.

ARENA has had no alternative than becoming the display window of the most superficial, negative and dangerous exaggerated patriotism because it lacks a socio-economic and political doctrine that effectively responds to the most serious and disturbing national problems.

The entire country has been witnessing, surprised, confused and with aversion, the hypocritical communiques, statements and pronouncements by the spokesmen of oligarchic pressure groups, in the ill purpose of preparing the way for the return of the unjust oppressive and exploitative situation that prevailed before the 15 October 1979 movement.

It would seem that these retrogressive groups are trying to reverse the historic movement rather than contributing to it.

The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has considered from its birth over 2 decades ago, in keeping with its dynamic concept of history and popular causes, that it was necessary to immediately change the obsolete socioeconomic structures and allow the entire population to participate in the formation and consolidation of a constitutional regime in order to truly overcome the conditions of backwardness, injustice, abandonment and oppression affecting the majority of the Salvadoran people. Our party's democratic and progressive principles finally found a response in the proclamation of armed forces of 15 October 1979, and became a reality in the political pact of 9 January 1980 between the armed forces and the PDC.

By means of that pact in which our armed institution accepted the nine points proposed by the PDC, we committed ourselves to establish an authentically democratic society, to overcome the vices of the past and to carry out social and economic

structural changes with positive popular benefits. This historic pact now means the conclusive defeat of the extreme leftist groups that tried to establish a disgraceful and degrading totalitarian regime and the discouragement of the extreme rightist sectors that felt personally affected by the unalterable social reforms.

However, the groups that favored violence and Marxist-Leninist terror, and the unreconcilable enemies of changes for the people's benefit, try with increased determination to destabilize the country and stop the democratization process by resorting to a dangerous, infamous and antipatriotic campaign that gives evidence of an extreme convergence of vested interests.

The PDC is deeply aware that these unpopular and sectarian groups will stop at nothing to carry out their objectives and will resort to the basic resources to satisfy their personal interests. This explains the origin of the nationwide and international campaigns against our country that are financed by international communism and the retrogressive oligarchy. These campaigns slander, misrepresent, lie and distort the national reality in order to disguise with the cloak of pretense their true ambitions of power and domination.

But the PDC is also convinced that the Salvadoran people and their armed forces will not permit the extremist groups to turn this nation of free men into a factory conditioned to the interests of the irresponsible minorities of one or another tendency.

There is no doubt that the main concern of the rightwing parties are the socio-economic reforms. Since nobody dares deny the humanitarian and democratic principles of those reforms, the attack against them is not a frontal or direct one, but disguised by good "intentions." For example, ARENA dares not ask for the dismantling of the agrarian reform, but merely says in a "responsible and technological fashion" what must be done. If we reach their own conclusions, ARENA and its financiers want the burial of the great socioeconomic reforms and to regain the domination and political power that was taken from them.

The Salvadoran people must remain alert to the disguised offers of the retrogressive parties because when they talk of "reorientation" (ARENA), "implementation" (AD), or "saving" (PCN) of the socioeconomic reforms inspired in the pact between the armed forces and the PDC, they really want to sentence them to death.

These ambiguous and suspicious proposals are actually a subtle way to behead the agrarian reform, the biggest conquest in the nation's political life. The peasants, the PDC and the armed forces fight for its permanence and consolidation because it is the most profound and complete democratic Agrarian Reform [last two words in uppercase as published] in Latin America.

We all agree in making the land bear more and better fruit; however, we differ in the way to achieve this. The rightwing seeks the preponderance of unlimited private property and its administrative concentration in a few hands as something "convenient" and "patriotic" to solve the agrarian and agricultural situation.

On the other hand, the PDC maintains that the agrarian reform must be the expression of justice to end the exploitation of the peasant and to improve purchasing power, which is of great interest to industry and commerce.

In other words, the extreme rightwing pretends to accept certain changes in order to serve their own private interests.

If the agrarian reform and the banking and foreign trade reforms had not been carried out, if an electoral process that respects and guarantees freedom of suffrage had not been enacted and if the return and implementation of the constitution had not been achieved; then the deception and frustration of the people would be unavoidable and no one could blame the people for their unpredictable effects. If the oligarchic groups with facades such as those of ARENA, PCN, AD, etc do not radically change their attitude and fail to understand that it is necessary, even for their own interests, to promptly solve the problems of misery, unemployment, unsanitary conditions, housing, illiteracy and social injustice; it will become extremely ominous for the country's future.

Enacting successful social and economic reforms and promoting a climate of understanding and tolerance within the framework of the new constitutions is the first way to eliminate that menace, which is expressed today not only by subversion and terrorism but by social and economic crises as well.

The Salvadoran people have waited a long time. That is why flattery, false promises and demagoguery will not now suffice; only facts will. They no longer want words; they want concrete facts. It will be necessary to show tangible facts, reforms and improvements in the national life in order to gain support.

No party of the extreme left or the extreme right has a strong enough arm to stop the dynamics of history, the aspiration of social justice and democracy of the Salvadoran people.

San Salvador, January 1982.

Christian Democratic Party; the road to peace.

CSO: 3010/796

JESUITS CHARGED WITH ABDUCTING PEASANTS

PA060222 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p 13

[Paid advertisement placed by the Center of Sociopolitical Studies of El Salvador]

[Excerpts] Initially, the Center of Sociopolitical Studies of El Salvador, CESPDES, wishes to clearly establish that we are not demanding punishment for the Society of Jesus, because we understand perfectly well that it is up to God to mete out punishment.

The Catholic leaders of the Society of Jesus have too much blood on their hands and are unworthy to remain in El Salvador.

1. Those priests who remain loyal to their leaders, cardinals and the holy father of Rome have no reason to carry the blame for the priests who are involved in crime and the abduction of honest Salvadorans through an erroneous interpretation of the word of God.

2. Using the theory of liberation, designed and constructed by Italian Communist priests who were filled with the teachings of Antonio Gramsci, they organized and turned the Salvadoran peasants against their own society and then delivered them for miserly sums into the hands of assassin terrorists belonging to armed Marxist bands.

The Society of Jesus is responsible for the involvement of all of the Catholic faith in the war declared by Moscow on the Salvadoran people. In addition, they are primary outlets in the world for the lies being spread against the Salvadoran Government.

3. The Society of Jesus is also responsible for the attempt to break apart the hierarchy of the Salvadoran armed forces by constantly repeating in ECA, its Central American magazine, which is published with the people's money, the idea that the armed forces are responsible for the Salvadoran people's economic plight.

CESPDES

P.O. Box No 117-8 of LA PRENSA GRAFICA
San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America

CSO: 3010/796

REBEL STATION WARNS RED CROSS OF BIASED ACTIONS

PA052300 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] We report to the peoples of El Salvador and the world that the Salvadoran Army improperly used the uniforms, emblems and symbols of the Red Cross and the Green Cross during the battles in Usulután on 2, 3 and 4 February.

In those actions, individuals wearing uniforms of those prestigious organizations were repeatedly seen picking up the dead, wounded and weapons of the soldiers of the junta's army. They have also been seen intervening and hindering the maneuvers of our military forces, covering and helping the enemy's movements.

They have also been seen acting in a biased manner during their treatment of the dead and wounded. They have been treating only National Army members. They have been disregarding the principles of neutrality practiced by the Red Cross and Green Cross that should provide attention to those wounded, without distinction to what side they are on, their sex, race or religious belief.

In view of this, we want to issue a public appeal to both humanitarian organizations. We want to tell them that in order to effectively carry out their tasks and in order to guarantee that their uniforms, emblems and symbols will not be improperly used, we believe that any future intervention in the armed actions to fulfill their mission must be done by strictly abiding by the norms and principles that have been internationally established and recognized. Therefore, we believe that aid should be given without distinction to the fighters of both sides who are out of combat.

If these procedures are not carried out and if they do not act in accordance with the humanitarian and neutrality principles maintained by the Red Cross and Green Cross, we must assume that people wearing those uniforms, emblems, symbols and vehicles are imposters at the service of the Salvadoran dictatorship.

CSO: 3010/796

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES NATION ON 1982 PROGRAM

Saint Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 9 Jan 82 pp 7-13

[New Year's address to the nation by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop; 1 January 1982, place not specified]

[Text] "On behalf of our Party and Government, I bring you warm, revolutionary greetings on the first day of 1982, and wish you all peace, good health and success for the new year.

At the beginning of every year it is necessary to plan, to make resolutions, to project our vision and chart the course for the upcoming 12 months.

As we stand shoulder to shoulder on the threshold of a new year, let us therefore prepare ourselves for the many challenges that the national construction effort will pose for us.

Let us continue to cultivate more revolutionary ideas, values and practices and let us recommit ourselves and our nation to the world revolutionary process and the international anti-imperialist movement, which is struggling to bring about a more just and happy life for the vast majority of men, women and children of our globe.

It is also important that before we enter the doorway of the new year, we should pause to look back at the road we have travelled over the past 12 months take stock of our successes and setbacks and to evaluate those efforts, projects and processes which were begun in 1981 and which must be continued and strengthened in 1982.

1981--Year of Agriculture and Agroindustries

In January last year our People's Revolutionary Government declared 1981 as the "Year of Agriculture and Agro-Industries." We did this because we recognised the urgent necessity to undo the tremendous destruction wrought on our land by 29 years of Hurricane Gairy and to begin repairing what we have come to call the motor of our economy, the pillar and bedrock of our entire economic system--agriculture.

At that time, we also understood that the model of industrialisation which would provide most jobs and income for our people could only be possible as an offshoot of a rational and productive agricultural sector.

Thus, our Party and Government clearly recognise the close interrelationship between agriculture and agroindustries, hence the declaration for the year 1981, and our progress in these areas last year has fully justified this declaration.

The Revolution was convinced 12 months ago that we had to move rapidly to give agriculture a new role in our development as well as to bring a new standard of living to the workers and farmers in that industry.

Agriculture--Motor of the Economy

We perceived agriculture to be the main supplier of food for our people, as a major earner of foreign exchange, as a weapon against unemployment and as a means for increasing our self-reliance based on the full development of our main natural resource, the land.

In 1981, the Revolution began the serious task of meeting these objectives by building state companies for commercial production and marketing and ensuring that the state sector plays the leading role in the development of commercial agriculture in our country.

In addition, we moved to establish the Ministry of Agriculture as a vital force giving material support and advice to small and medium farmers struggling with problems of production and organization.

To give you an indication of the social and economic importance of agriculture to our nation, consider that 40 percent of our gross domestic product and 50 percent of all foreign exchange earnings come from agriculture.

Almost 7,000 of our countrymen work fulltime in this field, and, given that the average Grenadian household consists of five people, it means that 35,000 sisters and brothers--one-third of our total population--depend directly and solely on the soil for a living.

Therefore, in order to build the Ministry into an effective tool capable of planting the seeds of rapid agricultural growth, the Revolution started a large number of new programmes to solve the multitude of problems inherited from the Gairy dictatorship.

Between recurrent and capital expenditure, the Revolution is now spending 54 times more money than Gairy ever spent on agriculture. We are now experimenting with and introducing new methods, new crops, new varieties. Pest and diseases are daily fought and destroyed and proper methods of conservation and field sanitation are being employed so that we may not lose our precious resources of soil, water and plants.

Our agriculture is gradually becoming green once more and we must ensure that in 1982 it will be much greener.

In the coming months, for example, the Mardigras Soil and Water Conservation Project, which now represents the most impressive agricultural innovation in our country, and possibly in the Eastern Caribbean, will continue to bring into full production land that was previously useless scrub and steep hillside.

It is important to note here that the agricultural programmes of the Revolution do not only come under the Ministry of Agriculture. A big slice of the Budget of the Ministry of Communications and Works is earmarked for agricultural development.

For example, the many new feeder roads under construction and the massive \$10 million Eastern Main Road Project will mean that a vital new link for agriculture will materialise in the coming year, thus facilitating the cultivation of more land and easy transportation of crops to markets and to ports.

Increasingly, the application of science and technology to agriculture is overcoming old barriers and opening the way for greater production and full use of all our land.

In this regard, training has become a key element of our agriculture. In the early months of the Revolution we reestablished the farm training school and have now moved from 50 students a year to 150 and this was done in spite of a devastating fire which destroyed the Mirabeau Training School early last year.

The year 1981 also saw the youths of our country playing a part in agricultural development. Before the Revolution, the average age of a Grenadian farmer was 62 years, but at the recent agricultural census shows, the average age of the farmer is now 51 years. This indicates that more young people from the ranks of the unemployed have since become involved in agriculture.

This is undoubtedly a hopeful sign for the future, and we eagerly look forward to a significant increase in this youth involvement in 1982, particularly in the agricultural cooperatives which our National Cooperative Development Agency (NACDA) will be continuing to establish.

Let us then move rapidly in this New Year to make a reality out of the popular slogan "Idle Hands and Idle Lands Equal an End to Unemployment."

With our Revolution now providing opportunities for our youth as never before in our history--free secondary education, hundreds of university scholarships, more training opportunities, more employment--we must work towards ensuring that all of them fully understand the tremendous possibilities that are now available and make the maximum use of them.

Colonial Legacy

Part of the colonial legacy from which our country and our sister countries in the region still suffer is that we have always been primary producers, producers of raw agricultural products. Our production of sugar-cane made the imperialist countries of today strong and powerful and paved the way for their industrial development in the 19th century, and after slavery was abolished we became exporters of agricultural commodities, in our case, cocoa, nutmegs and banana.

In turn, we imported and still import food and other industrial products at very high prices from the same countries that our exploitation helped to make wealthy and powerful.

Consequently, this unfair and unjust trade relationship left us with little or no industry. Grenada's industrial sector contributes only 4-5 percent of our entire domestic product.

Before 1981, our true industrial potential remained untapped. The Gairy dictatorship failed to formulate any kind of meaningful industrial development policy or strategy. Critical questions such as the kind of industries we need, their linkage to other areas of the economy, or an investment criteria were never seriously examined in the past. Consequently, industrial activities were disorganised and often out of tune with the nation's interest.

However, conscious of the need for structural change in the economy, our Government has been promoting a strong commitment towards the principle of industrial development compatible with our national interests.

Instead of the dying "industrialization by invitation" approach, our Government advocates a policy of industrialization based on the greater use of our natural and human resources, particularly our agriculture.

This strategy in 1982 and beyond will call for a vigorous and leading role for the public sector within the economy, joint ventures with local and foreign interests and the provision of incentives and assistance to the private sector.

Our Government accepts the principle of a mixed economy and invites the participation of local and foreign private and cooperative sectors. To this end, a draft investment code outlining the policies which will guide the role of the private sector has already been partially circulated and will soon be circulated to all the mass organizations in our country for them to study and comment on.

Agro-Industries and Fisheries

Early last year we established a Ministry of Agriculture, Agro-Industries and Fisheries (now called Industrial Development) to deal specifically with the promotion, implementation and monitoring of industrial activity.

During the year also, we formally opened our \$1 million Agro-Industrial Plant, which, at present employs some 27 persons full-time and 71 part-time, a plant which daily produces thousands of units of mango nectar, tamarind nectar, paw paw slices, guava-banana juice, nutmeg jelly, hot sauce, chutney and even guava cheese.

And we are happy to say that at the Bulgarian International Trade Fair last year, our nutmeg jam won a gold medal for its excellent quality.

After just a few months, our Agro-Industrial Plant has been able already to provide some \$59,000 in revenue to 800 small farmers and 18 of our state farms.

Spice Isle coffee, now being processed in our country for the first time, has shown a healthy economic return on investment and we look forward to its continuing growth this year.

In 1982, our new Ministry of Industrial Development has plans to begin the manufacturing of nutmeg oil, the processing of space products, and large-scale production of high-quality ice-cream, re-constituted milk products and fruit juices.

The Ministry also intends to formally open a new sheep and pig farm, which over a period will add to our stock of cheaper and good quality meat, and provide us with the capacity to move into the area of ham, bacon and sausage production.

Of course, the Agro-Industrial Plant at True Blue will also be expanded during this year, to meet the everincreasing demand for its high quality products.

Utilising the six modern fishing trawlers given to us by the Revolutionary Government and people of Cuba, the National Fisheries Company has caught over 55,000 pounds of fish in the last six months.

Some of this has been sold fresh on the market and to selected institutions and the rest has been smoked and salted, and sold in our shops and supermarkets, and our saltfish is even being exported to neighbouring countries.

We expect that in 1982 the total catch will increase substantially thereby bringing more portein-filled food to our people and more foreign exchange to our nation.

Our handicraft industry took a giant leap in 1981 with the opening of Grencraft, a retail outlet which buys and sells a wide variety of quality products from our local craftsmen.

Our sugar-cane industry also made significant progress as our efforts to revive this industry yielded good results in 1981.

As you know, this industry is no longer owned by a private company of plantocrats. It is today substantially owned by the Government for the benefit of the workers, and last year, despite inclement weather, the factory was able to pay sugar farmers \$61 a ton for their cane--a record for our country.

Objective Economic Difficulties

This list of economic successes and achievements in 1981 is more impressive when looked at in the context of the tremendous objective difficulties that have confronted the efforts of our Government.

In the two years and nine months of the Revolution we have had to contend with natural disasters, such as hurricanes, floods and a freak wind storm, all of which brought considerable destruction to our cocoa, nutmeg and banana crops and to our roads and bridges.

Years of neglect under Gairyism have brought serious disease problems such as leaf spot and moko to our banana cultivation, witches broom, beetles and thrips to our cocoa fields and wilt to our nutmeg plantations. In fact, moko disease has meant that this year alone, over 120 acres of banana cultivation had to be destroyed.

One of the harsh realities of being tied in a dependency relationship to imperialist economies is that when these countries suffer crises, we in Grenada, and indeed much of the Third World, suffer disasters.

As we say in the Party, when their economies sneeze, ours catch the cold, and when their economies have a bad cold, as they do now, we face fatal pneumonia.

In fact, the ups and downs of world market prices provide us with daily lessons on how imperialism operates. For example, cocoa and nutmeg prices have collapsed over the last two-and-a-half years on the world market and we are literally powerless to do anything about the situation. Millions of dollars in vital foreign exchange have been lost as a result.

The normal yearly production of nutmegs in Grenada is about five million pounds, yet for the last year we have had in storage in different warehouses some seven million pounds unable to find buyers on the world market for them.

And to make matters worse, our farmers, as a result of increased effort and the application of new methods of husbandry last year, produced the largest nutmeg crop in our history--some 6-1/2 million pounds.

With bananas, we share the same fate as the other Windward Islands in the virtual collapse of the industry in recent times. At present, our banana farmers receive the abominably low price of 12 cents per pound from the British transnational company, Van Geest. Yet the price per pound for the box in which the bananas are transported is 10 cents, and the cost of production per pound is estimated at about 18 cents.

Added to this, the cost of imported fertiliser to the farmer is massive and the cost of a cutlass or a hoe or a fork keeps going up, while Geest moves merrily along buying more new ships from their ever-increasing profits.

In the area of tourism, because of the world capitalist crisis, virtually all Caribbean countries have suffered significant declines in the number of visitors and the amount of money spent by them.

Here too, Grenada has been no exception and we have had to carry the additional burden of an orchestrated world-wide propaganda campaign against our Revolution carried out by United States imperialism. Needless to say, this campaign did some damage to our tourism but because of our fighting response, we are optimistic that when the first phase of our international airport comes into operation, tourism will experience a revival.

And we are confident that our hoteliers and other investors will commence construction activity in 1982, out of their recognition of the tremendous future for tourism in our country.

Our People Have Defeated Imperialism

In a sense, 1981 can be described as the year of the all-out assault by imperialism on our people and our nation. We can recall the endless propaganda bombardment, the frenetic, vulgar, aggressive and economic pressures, the sinister and threatening military manoeuvres.

But for every vile salvo imperialism launched at our Revolution, our fighting people resisted and responded with greater determination and with more creative counterattacks, and we were victorious.

When imperialism tried to stop different countries from attending the European Economic Community (EEC) co-financing conference to raise money for the completion of our new international airport, it failed. The conference was a success and we have been able to raise the vast majority of the remaining funds.

Our international airport with all its facilities, including a large modern terminal building, is being built on schedule and it will be completed on schedule.

When US imperialism attempted to get the EEC to cut back on its general economic assistance to our homeland, the EEC in fact, increased its assistance in all aspects over the next five years--another humiliating defeat.

When US imperialism sought to block a \$19 million loan we had applied for from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), we mounted a massive diplomatic effort successfully mobilising 90 member countries of the IMF. We ended up getting a loan in the amount we had applied for, and imperialism got another kick in its pants.

When they tried to pressure the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to stop funding various projects in our country, they again failed. The CDB and our sister Caribbean Community Caricom nations refused to accept a US grant that carried terms and conditions that were in conflict with the laws of the CDB. Their neocolonial attempt at divide-and-rule failed miserably.

When US imperialism, using a corrupt and unpatriotic gang of 26 plantocrats, lawyers, businessmen and saltfish journalists attempted to revive the "Torchlight" under the guise of a counterrevolutionary ragsheet arrogantly misnamed the GRENADIAN VOICE, the Revolution moved swiftly to put it under manners. Another setback for imperialism, as they were reminded that our Revolution is popular and must be respected.

When in September the anti-Grenada propagandists in the US State Department instructed their bellboy lackeys who run the newspapers in the region to publish identical front-page editorials attacking the Grenada Revolution, their own media workers were outraged at this blatant violation of journalistic ethics and condemned the editorials in the strongest terms.

And when the attempts at economic strangulation and the propaganda onslaughts did not bring the desired results, imperialism, in a move of desperation, began their infamous "Amber and the Amberines" rehearsals for an invasion of our beloved homeland.

But even in the face of this most ominous, illegal and intimidating threat, our courageous people and all democratic and peace-loving peoples of the world found the correct and appropriate response.

In our historical "Heroes of the Homeland" manoeuvre, thousands of ordinary Grenadians demonstrated to Reagan and his warlords that they were ready and able to defend this country, and to give their lives if necessary, for the preservation of our glorious Revolution.

And together with the world-wide condemnation of this vulgar and cowardly action, imperialist plans to turn back our process were dealt another serious blow.

Imperialism and Reaganism have also failed miserably in their vulgar diplomatic efforts to isolate us from the international community and to prevent us from conducting a principled foreign policy based on peace, cooperation, mutual respect, noninterference and friendship towards other nations and peoples.

The hugely successful International Solidarity Conference recently held at the Dome in St George's is a brilliant testament to the failure of imperialism's isolationist policies. When 107 delegates representing 80 delegations from 40 countries and all continents of the world said, in a clear and resounding voice, that they strongly support our Revolution and will continue and increase their solidarity with the Grenadian people, imperialism received a hard slap in the face.

As we stand on the threshold of a new year, we can state confidently that no amount of imperialist threats or pressures will shake the Grenadian people's uncompromising opposition to all forms of racism, fascism, colonialism, neo-colonialism or imperialism.

We will continue to speak out loudly against exploitation and oppression in any part of the world, whether it be in El Salvador, Haiti, Chile or South Africa, or by Zionist forces in the Middle East and we will remain firmly committed to the struggle for world peace, disarmament and a new international economic and information order.

We will continue in 1982 to play an active role in the many international organisations and groupings to which we belong. And we certainly look forward to and repeat our consistent calls for the early convening of a Caricom Heads of Government meeting this year.

As always, our Caricom partners can be assured of our deep commitment to the regional integration process for the benefit of all of our people. Our country will always stand by our deeply held principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and friendly cooperation for mutual benefit--particularly with our closest neighbours in Caricom.

The highly successful Trade Union, Socialist International, Ecumenical and small states conferences held in Grenada last year, our successful state visit to Mexico, our diplomatic initiatives at major international conferences and fora, all indicate that the Grenada Revolution enjoys the respect and admiration of the world community and it shows that imperialism has failed to tarnish our good image abroad.

But, let us not get carried away by our victories. Let us not fall prey to false illusions of security. Indeed, some battles have been won, but the war against our implacable enemy is not over. It will continue in 1982 and we must prepare ourselves for the struggles that lie ahead.

Failures and defeats will not stop the enemy trying again. As we have said so often, imperialism never rests and so we must continue to be on our guard, continue to be vigilant, continue to expand and strengthen our revolutionary People's Militia.

We must keep our eyes open for new tricks, for new variations of the enemy's plan, for new devious twists and turns on the propaganda, and on the economic and the military fronts.

Benefits of Revolutionary Democracy

Comrades, 1981 has proved to be a year of a great explosion of popular democracy in Free and Revolutionary Grenada. It has been a year of the real fulfillment of our 1973 Manifesto pledge when we said: "To replace the political system with a truly democratic and grassroots system in which the people of every village and parish and of the island as a whole will be able to exercise power on their own interests, in order to build a bright future for our children."

When we conceived of that future in 1973, we knew that we were not just dreaming a crazy or vapid dream. We had always concretely and genuinely, built our entire political process and reality around the participation of our people, firstly in building the strength and determination to crush the dictatorship, and secondly, once that had been achieved in March 1979, to build real and solid structures of democracy that would be the bone marrow of our growth and advancement.

Indeed, people's participation has, is, and always will be the guarantee of our democratic development, and 1981 has been the year when we began to consolidate our people's power.

Halfway through the year, we took the virtually unprecedented step in the English-speaking world of creating a Ministry of National Mobilisation. Many of our people were asking: why, such a Ministry, and what was its function?

The answers to these questions have been spoken time and time again over the last few months, by every working man and woman who has risen in a parish, zonal, or workers' parish council and poured out their criticism and suggestions to their comrades and workmates in the presence of the revolutionary leadership, by every brother or sister, who for the first time in their lives, have strode forward from the middle of a public assembly, approached a microphone, and uttered sentences that have helped in their every word, to push our country forward; by every Grenadian who has cast aside the nervousness; and timidity forced upon them by colonial and neo-colonial systems, that held their contribution to our national life to be nothing, to be meaningless and worthless; by every grasp of confidence and power that has made our people speak out and speak up, expressing in each statement: "I am a Grenadian, and this is the

place where I was born and I live, this is my country, the country I love and the country I will transform along with my sisters and brothers."

For this is the true meaning of revolutionary democracy. It is a growth in confidence in the power of ordinary people to transform their country and thus transform themselves. It is a growth in the appreciation of people organizing, deciding, creating together. It is a growth in fraternal love, and this is what has been happening in our country in 1981.

Consider again our women and their National Women's Organization (NWO). From the membership of 1,300 at the beginning of the year, our women burst forth and have more than quadrupled their membership.

The National Youth Organization (NYO) has visibly been growing more and more muscle week by week and by the time of its jubilant congress a few weeks ago, had also quadrupled its membership from January 1981.

Of course we must associate our young people with growth, but this year it is as if we have been spectators of the blossoming of a great national bloom of youth, with every petal an NYO member of a Pioneer. Our democracy is not pampering or fussing over our children, it is building their strength, stamina and creativeness.

For this year, our children too have become a vibrant social force in their own right. And with the strides made by our Pioneer Movement, our children are already developing the maturity and creativity that will steam our country forward over the next decade.

Have you heard their choirs, their poets, their calypsonians, their debates and discussions? Have you viewed their confidence and organizational ability in their television programme? If you have, then you are looking at the seeds of our future, you are experiencing the energy that will spark our country, pull it out of underdevelopment and drive us forward.

And that too, is the result of the democratic power we have unleashed this year, for our mass organisations have all taken succour and strength from the motive force of mass mobilization which we have been generating as a national priority.

For we have always declared that the mass participation of the people in all the major decisions that affect their lives, from budget to bananas, from planning to pest control, is the vital component of our development. People's participation is the blood supply of our Revolution, not only because it seeks to release our people's submerged potential, creativity and genius, but because it is the only viable way in which our economy can grow.

Our economy can only become strong if our people's input into its organization is equally strong. We can only produce together if we also plan together. We can only increase our wealth if we increase our collective investment in that wealth.

Our soil is rich, but its yield will only match that richness if we understand that we must create production targets together, agree on planning procedures

together, achieve exemplary punctuality together and finally share in the profits and prosperity of our organization together.

For economic growth is our second pillar of development and it is bound absolutely to the ways we find of democratising our society and organising its growth.

Every worker has a voice, has creative suggestions, has his portion of genius. Let us extract it all and put it at the service of our economic growth, for with that great flame of workers' energy and culture to drive us forward, our possibilities are infinite.

This is why we are saying that in 1982, we must extend our democracy even further, so that it encompasses every aspect of the work-place. This means our workers must become more and more involved in the participatory reorganization of our trade unions, to ensure that any stagnation of the past is stirred into democratic notion.

In doing this, we are asking our workers to use their own organisations, their trade unions, to call for production committees at every workplace throughout our country, so that democracy and efficiency can work side-by-side in our economy, creating a massive increase in production.

And in the same way that our workers must be democratically involved in planning the budget, they must also, through their trade unions, be at the other end of the process monitoring and identifying price increases and consumer problems, investigating unreasonable, inconsistent and profiteering price rises, and calling upon their own democratic organizations to be vigilant and to speak up for them.

Manoeuvre Will Never Over

Our third pillar of development, national defence, also has a vital link with democracy. For when we ask of our people to step forward to defend the gains and benefits of their Revolution, we are using no pressure, no compulsion.

We are saying in effect "this is your Revolution, it is your democratic right to defend it"! For as we know, democracy brings responsibilities and rights in equal measure, and our people, in their huge and patriotic response to join our People's Revolutionary Militia and in their understanding of the full impact of our slogan "The manoeuvre will never over" are clearly realising this.

They are making the profound and proud choice of a free people; to hold fast to what is theirs, and it is theirs because they are involved, brain and muscle action and speech, in the building of a new vibrant and loving Grenada.

Strong Economy Means More Benefits

Since our Revolution, we have seen a remarkable growth in capital expenditure in infrastructural developments that have benefited all Grenadians, but in particular our poor and working people. This growth has clearly laid the basis for genuine economic transformation and diversification in the future.

In the last year of Gairy, the capital expenditure was \$8 million. In 1979, the first year of the Revolution, we drove it forward to \$15 million. In 1980, that more than doubled, to \$32 million, and in 1981, it doubled yet again to over \$73 million. Every dollar of this rising spiral of national expansion has benefitted our people, and has formed an integral part of the social wage of our people, which makes our dollar so much more valuable than just about any other dollar in our region.

Massive infrastructural projects such as the huge acceleration of the building of our international airport, the laying of whole new systems of pipes for our water, the renovation of our electricity generators, the establishment of our asphalt plant and new quarry, and the virtual reconstruction of the Carriacou road system and the introduction of the first public transport system in our sister island are now going on. We shall soon see the beginning stages of a new telephone system as well as a new cement plant, new ice-making plant and new warehouses to accommodate our increasing production and expansion. Our other sister island, Petit Martinique, will soon have its first health clinic, with a residential nurse, and already has its own branch of the National Marketing and Importing Board (NMIB).

We shall also be energetically seeking new markets all over the world and further diversifying our crops and produce. The marketing of eggplants will be stepped up in the coming months, and we shall be introducing, in a serious way, the production of English potatoes. In Carriacou, black belly sheep are fast becoming a common sight on the potentially rich pasture lands of that sister island.

Our new economic institutions, created by the Revolution, have been bringing real benefits to our people. The MNIB, which is unique in Carriacou, has directly brought vital produce to our tables at much reduced cost, as well as keeping down the prices of staple food commodities like rice and sugar.

The National Commercial Bank and the Grenada Development Bank have continued to expand and make Profits for the benefit and investment of our masses, providing vital loans to our farmers and fishermen to increase their economic and productive possibilities.

Thus, our social wage is permanently increasing with the development of our revolutionary institutions and programmes. Our money is worth more every time we gain a concrete benefit--when we build an Eye clinic, when we institute free secondary education, when we introduce free public health care, when we open the primary health programme, when we give out free milk or free school books and uniforms, when we provide free mass adult education, when we expand our low income housing project, when we expand our house repair programme for the poorest workers; for our social wage is a guarantee of an improvement of our quality of life and social security, which, in most of the countries of our region, must be bought with hard-earned dollars.

1982: Year of Economic Construction

As you know, since the Revolution we have given names to our years of progress: 1979 was correctly named, the "Year of National Liberation"; 1980, because of

our thrust in those two areas, became the "Year of Education and Production" and 1981 was the "Year of Agriculture and Agro-Industry."

We have never viewed these slogans as ornaments or mere symbolisms or pretty names. For us, they summarise the thrust of the particular years, without neglecting or abandoning all the thousands of other component parts and essential energies that also compose those years.

Of course, every year is a year of agriculture, agro-industry, education, production and national liberation. But we need to create emphasis in our process, so that we can give each more to the direction we are underlining. So our slogan, once it has been chosen, becomes the key focus and major priority of the year.

For these reasons, 1982 has been declared by the PRG as the "Year of Economic Construction," and when we examine this title, we must not see just words, but real and concrete economic achievements.

Economic construction will be the major area of struggle for all our people, because of its importance to the future building of our Revolution. Thus, together with the continuing move from strength to strength of our mass organizations, our organs of popular democracy, like our parish and zonal councils, and our firm and disciplined Militia, we must resolve also to carry on the struggle to build the priorities of 1981, our agriculture and agroindustries.

These still remain the cornerstones of our economic advance and construction, and in no way must we de-emphasise their continued and crucial significance. But, in addition to these, we shall also see other vital emphases.

The second phase of the Centre for Popular Education (CPE), the adult education programme for the functionally illiterate, will be launched for the benefit of the mass of our people, and this must coincide with a greatly increased momentum in the organization of workers' education classes through all our workplaces, particularly in our rural areas.

This twin thrust of mass education must lay the base for a hugely increased raising of consciousness nationally, which, in turn, will have its effect in a much greater understanding of, and commitment to, the cause of economic construction.

And notice, that we are talking about national construction, not re-construction, for we are entering a new phase in the development of our country's productive capacity that has never before been conceived of or approached.

Worker and Economic Construction

What will the year of economic construction mean to our workers? What challenges will it throw out to them? What benefits will it bring to them?

Firstly, we must say that there must be no contradiction between those who are involved in the economic construction and what will be constructed. For the

construction will be the work of our people, and will also be the cause of their progress. Our people are the constructors, and will also be the beneficiaries of what they construct. This is why we must have more and more involvement of our workers in the planning and decisions affecting their work, as well as in the work itself. This is why we need more forums for discussion, more seminars, more committees to set targets, more structures of emulation.

For in all this democratic activity we shall not only be achieving greater production and output, sharper efficiency the elimination of waste and corruption, but also, as a direct consequence, a much improved social wage and range of national benefits, all coming as a direct result of workers' participation and democracy.

This is why we need to understand that people's democracy is not just a satisfying and dignifying human activity, it is also the watchword of economic advance and social progress.

Farmers, Businessmen and Economic Construction

So, when we bring more democratic energy to bear upon our farming or our tourist industry, we are calling upon our farmers, our hoteliers, our local businessmen and those foreign investors who respect our goals of national development, all to contribute to our year of economic construction.

As our new airport nears its completion, and the terminal building takes shape with its two storeys stretching across one-and-a-half acres of land, we are creating more avenues for economic construction in the duty-free stores and terminal shopping facilities that are needed, and in the new hotels that must be built, and in the existing ones that must be expanded, so as to accommodate our new tourist arrivals.

Eat What We Grow

And as we expand in the many areas of economic construction, we also need to be conscious that we must conserve energy and work hard to cut out unnecessary consumerism. With the unfortunate but unavoidable new increases in the price of gasoline and diesel as of today--accompanied by a decrease in the price of kerosene--we must be more and more careful not to waste fuel or to use unnecessary electricity.

And, together with this, we must understand the need to develop a new approach to eating habits, which should be, basically, producing to feed ourselves. We must grow what we eat and eat what we grow. We shall not be able to afford large import bills for items we can produce and eat for ourselves, from our own resources, our own land, our own work, our own economic construction.

End Corruption, Waste, Abuse and Indiscipline

As you know, today is traditionally a day for resolutions. Often, new year resolutions are seen as a joke, but for us they need to be serious. Let us resolve that this year, 1982 will be the year when we attack any vestiges of

corruption at our work-places and make them a thing of the past; let us resolve to combat any bureaucratic abuse, any arrogance of power by those who use their desks, forms, rubber stamps or positions as barriers against our people's progress; let us save money at a national level by pooling and coordinating our large-scale buying at a department or ministerial level, to economise in all purchases, from tractors to aspirins, let us make war on waste, for everything we save and put back into the national Treasury will eventually come back to us through that same economic construction and profit-sharing. In short, let us become more economy conscious.

We must vigorously resolve to struggle against all forms of indiscipline, laziness, inefficiency, clock-watching and unproductivity in the bureaucracy and in our work-places, all of which are cancerous and must be stamped out.

Let Us Make a Start Together

To ensure the fullest implementation of our plans and aspirations for 1982, we--all of us--must make an early start. And perhaps the best start that we could all make would be to begin immediate discussions in our unions, organizations, groups, clubs and at our work places aimed at identifying what contribution we can make to building our economy, what contribution we can make to the building of the four pillars of our economy, agriculture, agro-industry, fisheries and tourism; what contribution we can make towards cutting out waste, indiscipline, corruption, inefficiency; what contribution we can make in the area of building democracy and participation at the work place, and to examine the need for production committees that would set production targets, discipline and grievance committees that would deal with genuine problems and difficulties and emulation committees that would on a regular weekly or monthly basis salute, recognise and reward the achievements of our outstanding workers.

We of the PRG have already made a start through the commencement of widespread discussions in the public service, and outside of it, around the one-year National Plan which for the first time in our history we intend to implement this year. We certainly urge you to invite us, and particularly, our comrades in the Ministry of Planning, to come to your trade union, organization, group or work-place to discuss this National Plan and to share with you our and your ideas on how together we can achieve our goals of economic development and make this year--1982--truly the "Year of Economic Construction."

CSO: 3025/1024

ECONOMY'S 1981 GROWTH ONLY TWO PERCENT

FL292330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2328 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 29 Jan (CANA)--Grenada's economy had an overall growth of 2 percent in 1981, according to minister of finance, Bernard Coard. He told a "conference on the economy" called today by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) to involve the people in shaping the 1982 budget and economic plan that agricultures, fisheries and forestry had gone up by 5 percent and construction by 14.5 percent.

But there had been declines of 2.2 percent and 20 percent respectively in the wholesale and retail trade and in the hotel and restaurant sector, he noted.

Between 1980 and 1981, the minister said, agriculture, which makes the largest contribution to the island's economy, increased its contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) from 24.3 to 29 percent, and more cocoa, nutmegs and bananas were produced during 1981 than 1980. "This increased production," he said, "together with sales from 1980 stocks, resulted in larger foreign exchange earnings despite declines in prices of these export crops."

Referring to the agro-industrial plant, Coard said that in 1981, 30,800 East Caribbean dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 U.S. cents) had been paid to farmers for a range of products including mangoes, tamarind and soursops and, to 30 September, sales of nectars and condiments had totalled E.C.\$286,400.

But some problems have led to high overhead costs at the plant and these include the unreliability of the supply of packaging materials, electricity blackouts and insufficient storage space, he said.

In the fishing industry, 108,000 pounds of fish and 300 pounds of lobster were landed in 1981 and were sold for E.C.\$164,000 but, here too, there have been problems. These include a shortage of equipment and ice, inefficient ship-to-shore radio service, and difficulties with the engines of the seven fishing trawlers, six of which were gifts from the Cuban Government.

The aim in 1982 is to catch half a million pounds of fish and 40,000 pounds of lobster which will produce earnings of some E.C.\$1.75 million.

CSO: 3025/1020

INFORMATION SERVICE REPORTS ON ECONOMY

FL011341 Bridgetown CANA in English 1738 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 31 Jan (CANA)--Grenada's economy grew cumulatively by just over 7 percent since the revolution in 1979--gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 2 percent in 1979, 3.1 percent in 1980 and 2 percent in 1981, the government said.

There was a 7.8 percent rise in agriculture, fisheries and forestry output last year and increases in production of all three traditional crops, although earnings fell in nutmegs, owing to a drop in international prices. Heavy rains also hit all major crops in 1981, the government's information service said.

Overall exports rose from \$44.6 million (one E.C. dollar; 37 U.S. cents) to \$53 million--up by 18 percent--mainly due to development of non-traditional products such as fresh fruits, vegetables and garments.

Exports of agro-industrial products such as salted fish, smoked flying fish, canned nectars, hot sauce and chutneys were started.

The new government's agro-industrial plant made \$286,000 profit in its first 6 months of full operation. Imports remained relatively stable.

There was a sharp increase of 68 percent in investments in the economy--up to \$77.9 million.

The largest investments were in construction, which grew by 208 percent in 1980 and a further 14.5 percent in 1981, reflecting massive activity in the building of the international airport, south-eastern highway which is the transport route for 5 to 60 percent of agricultural produce, the reconstruction of 33 miles of roads in Carriacou, two new housing schemes, three new community centres, three new health centres which was completed and current work on two new schools.

Tourism fell by 22 percent, 15 percent in the case of stopover tourists. Stopover tourists, however, increased their spending by 11 percent, resulting in only a 6 percent decline in earnings related to stopover tourists.

Caribbean visitors increased from 26 percent to 33 percent of stopover tourists.

The service said the problems that affected Grenada's tourism were a crisis in the developed capitalist countries. The destruction by fire on the Holiday Inn hotel affecting 50 percent of first class hotel rooms, a campaign of lies against Grenada in the overseas press, cheaper air fares between North America and Europe, difficulties in reaching Grenada owing to Liats inadequate flights, and previously poor marketing of Grenada overseas prior to the revolution.

Recent visits by North American and European travel agents and dynamic marketing by Grenada overseas during 1981 achieved some positive results, including positive articles in the WASHINGTON POST and other overseas newspapers, the service said.

The National Commercial Bank, now the second largest bank in the country, made a profit of \$1.4 million in 1981, of which \$212,000 was shared among the bank's workers.

The government information service said that for the first time in several years wages grew faster than inflation. Overall, wages increased by 17.3 percent in comparison with a 1981 inflation rate of 14.5 percent.

More than 200 Grenadians received university scholarships. The government said that almost 1,000 persons received interest-free loans for housing repairs. There were four cornea transplants last year and many drugs are available free of cost.

The service quoted Finance Minister Bernard Coard as saying that the government was committed to developing a mixed economy, as the most realistic method of effective rapid national development.

The first of several meetings with representatives of the private sector to discuss the development of the economy will take place next week.

An investment code for the private sector is also to be circulated for public discussions shortly.

The minister promised government assistance to both private and cooperative sectors during 1982 as long as their productive activity was in keeping with national development goals, the service reported.

CSO: 3025/1020

BRIEFS

EEC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--St Georges, Grenada, 28 Jan (CANA)--A three-man delegation from the European Economic Community (EEC) was leaving Grenada today for Saint Lucia on another leg of a Caribbean swing to discuss EEC funded programmes in the region. Head of the mission, Georg Hans Doll told CANA that the delegation was undertaking the tour with no preconceived ideas, but wanted to see how the finances of the EEC were being used. The delegation, while here, visited a number of projects funded by the EEC, including the recently opened agricultural outreach station at Calivingly, which is to be used to conduct a number of experiments on crops. Mr Doll said that there was a feeling within the EEC that some of the African, Caribbean and Pacific states were not in a position to absorb the money available to them under the Lome 2 trade and cooperation convention that links the two blocs. He noted that some of these countries faced constraints in implementing projects because of the lack of sufficient qualified personnel to formulate their proposals to the EEC for the necessary funding. Mr Doll, however, said that the EEC was willing to assist such countries combat that particular problem by providing them with the necessary technical assistance in the designing and implementation of projects. [Text] [FL282338 Bridgetown CANA in English 2327 GMT 28 Jan 82]

1981 BUDGET DEFICIT--St Georges, Grenada, 29 Jan (CANA)--Grenada's Minister of Finance Bernard Coard today announced that the 1981 budget had recorded a deficit. Speaking for more than 2 hours at the Grand Anse Conference Centre to about 700 delegates from various organisations, Mr Coard said government's plan had been to collect 70 million East Caribbean dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 U.S. cents) in recurrent revenue last year and spend the same amount in recurrent expenditure. But the revenue actually collected was less than what was originally projected, he said. Because of the recession caused by economic crisis in the most industrialised capitalist countries, he said, the prices of all our main agricultural exports--cocoa, nutmegs, bananas--were depressed on world markets... The conference on the economy involved delegates from the National Youth Organisation, the National Women's Organisation, trade unions, the army and militia and the private sector. Following Mr Coard's address, the conference broke up into more than 20 workshops to discuss the economy and make proposals for the 1982 budget and plan. Papers produced by the workshops will be returned to the organisations represented and to the parish and zonal councils from which recommendations will be made to the government. The 1982 budget and plan will be drawn up and presented to Grenadians on 9 March after government considers the proposals. [Text] [FL300009 Bridgetown CANA in English 0005 GMT 30 Jan 82]

PRG TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION, EFFICIENCY--St Georges, Grenada, 4 Feb (CANA)--The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) is to introduce "national emulation days" in a drive to stimulate production and application among workers in 1982 which has been declared the "year of economic construction." This project, to be implemented through specially appointed committees, will affect workers in all government-controlled offices, state enterprises and national programmes. Under the work incentive programme a "worker of the month" will be selected, presented with a badge of honour and given a cash award of some 100 to 150 East Caribbean dollars (one dollar E.C.; 37 cents U.S.) depending on the category of workers and the area of work. The worker will also address schools and trade union general meetings and his or her portrait put on display. Consideration is being given to requesting trade unions to address workers on the job with a view to encouraging them to step up production. The first national emulation day takes place at Queen's Park in St Georges, the capital, on 8 March. [Text] [FL051108 Bridgetown CANA in English 2015 GMT 5 Feb 82]

FARMERS, WORKERS SETTLE NEGOTIATIONS--St Georges, Grenada, 6 Feb (CANA)--The National Farmers Union (NFU) and the Agricultural and General Workers Union (AGWU) have settled all outstanding points in their negotiations, according to George Barker-Hahlo, acting NFU president. He said an industrial agreement is to be signed on 17 February. The negotiations had been in progress since March last year [words indistinct] out of the 29 points in the agreement settled, discussions were in danger of becoming deadlocked over the remaining point, profit-sharing. We met with AGWU on Thursday, Barker-Hahlo said, and have agreed in principle to the proposal of profit-sharing with the workers on the estates. The acting president said the agreement will state that workers on the estates of NFU members will be entitled to one-third of the net profit after tax and after deducting 6 percent, that being the prevailing rate of interest paid on investment in Grenada. To execute this scheme, Barker-Hahlo said, worker committees are to be set up on the estates to monitor production and expenses, to foster good relationships between management and workers and to increase production and productivity. [Text] [FL081730 Bridgetown CANA in English 2140 GMT 6 Feb 82]

CSO: 3025/1020

CAN REJECTS ALLEGED POLITICAL ALLIANCE WITH MLN

PA050320 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] The Nationalist Authentic Central [CAN] presidential candidate, Anzueto Vielman said that CAN will participate alone in the 7 March elections. He was responding to rumors that he had declined his nomination in order to enter into an alliance with National Liberation Movement [MLN]:

[Begin recording] I want to emphatically say that this is not true. There are people spreading this rumor because of the force shown by the CAN movement and the sympathy aroused by my candidacy and Luis Antonio Lopez. These are tricks by unscrupulous politicians that we have seen in almost all past campaigns. These are desperate measures committed when they see that the country will not vote for them. [End recording]

The possibility of an alliance between CAN and the MLN was discarded last year, Anzueto Vielman said:

[Begin recording] The [words indistinct] speculation, is emphatically denied by us. As the people saw for themselves, there was no truth to it in the long run. We have been forthright with the country and have always spoken truthfully. There is no truth to this report. We have not even had a meeting or crossed notes on the matter. They are waging their political campaign and we are waging ours. [End recording]

Finally, the CAN presidential candidate referred to the alleged source of these rumors circulating today:

[Begin recording] I am not really certain about what happened. What we do know is that [words indistinct] received the report that the Christian Democratic candidate Alejandro Maldonado had announced it in Quezaltenango. We were told this but cannot ascertain that this is the case. If this is the case, I am surprised that candidate Maldonado used these tactics, which were effective 30 years ago but which the country rejects today. If he has not said anything, I am sorry he has been involved in the matter. [End recording]

The MLN would favorably accept an alliance with CAN, a high-ranking MLN official, Alredo Lopez Estrada said:

[Begin recording] Since before the beginning of this political campaign, we said through our candidate, Mario Sandoval Alarcon, that we were willing to wage a joint presidential campaign with groups having similar ideologies; CAN naturally is one of these groups. There have been links uniting us for a long time. Therefore, if what you have said is true, it would be the greatest triumph of national anti-communism; and we believe that conditions are favorable at this time to [words indistinct]. If CAN were to join our group, you could be sure that the triumph would be overwhelming and stunning. [End recording]

However, there is no official report from the MLN about an alliance with CAN, said MLN General Deputy Director (Ruby Fuzntes Sandoval):

[Begin recording] CAN has many members who were former MLN members and who have recently returned to the MLN. Therefore, we believe that it is a political [words indistinct]. There has been much desention from the [words indistinct]. We did not want to reveal this to the people for security reasons because many of them are government employees; if we were to reveal their names, reprisals could be taken against them. Therefore, we have accepted these people without making comments. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/797

FOREIGN MINISTER PUBLICLY HAILS CDC'S CREATION

PA042310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0304 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Feb (AFP)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez publicly and officially expressed support "for the birth of the Central American Democratic Community," CDC, during a surprise visit to Guatemala by Fidel Chavez Mena, his Salvadoran counterpart.

On 19 January, Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador formalized the creation of the CDC, which is aimed at promoting "a climate of stability and confidence, reasserting democratic values, supporting electoral processes and condemning all forms of foreign intervention" in the Central American countries. Other nations in the area "which share the same principles" have been invited to join.

During his stay here, the Salvadoran foreign minister stressed that there had been no intention whatsoever of excluding Guatemala from the newly created entity and that there had been "mistaken reports" about it.

Despite the public statement of support for the community, the Guatemalan foreign minister declined comment about the possibility that his government would request admission into the CDC, which is composed only of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica. The document creating the CDC was signed in the Costa Rican capital.

Castillo said simply that Guatemala regards itself as part of the Central American Community by virtue of a constitutional mandate and that "accordingly, it must maintain the best of relations with its sister peoples in the field of fraternity and cooperation."

Chavez Mean underscored that the CDC is open to Guatemala and that Guatemala can join any time Guatemala's authorities decide to "because this is a joint effort of the Central American countries to tackle common problems." He stressed that "there has never been a desire to ostracize any country."

When questioned about possible U.S. meddling in the CDC's creation, the Salvadoran foreign minister emphatically said that any report to that effect "is totally groundless."

The decision by Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador to create this community "resulted from the attitude of the three countries during the latest OAS meeting in Saint Lucia, when it was decided to support the Salvadoran political process, Chavez noted. [Quotation marks as received]

CSO: 3010/797

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON CARICOM SUMMIT

FL051930 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 5 Feb (CANA)--Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has said that he will be surprised if a Caribbean Community (CARICOM) heads of government summit has not been convened by the middle of this year.

Speaking here to reporters shortly before departing for Georgetown after a 2-day official visit, President Burnham said he had had discussions on the telephone with the other regional heads during the last few months and all of them were enthusiastic about the convening of a CARICOM heads of government summit. "All of them are emphasising the need for a heads of government summit," Mr Burnham said.

The Guyana president, who before his visit to Antigua held talks at home with Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said the problems of the region could not be tackled single-handedly or as "separate units."

The CARICOM heads of governments, he said, could only hope to achieve some measures of success if they work together. "And a summit is so important, because at the summit, you have those, let us face the fact, those who have the final word," said Burnham.

President Burnham said that the agenda will have to be planned by "round-robin" and discussion. He said that the CARICOM Secretariat was the agency for ascertaining the subjects which the various heads want to put on the agenda. He said that as far as Guyana was concerned, there were three items that his government proposed to put forward, namely food, energy and an increase in intra-regional trade between CARICOM member states.

Questioned about a possible venue for the summit, Mr Burnham said that a venue cannot be agreed on between himself and Mr Bird, Prime Minister Tom Adams, but had to be settled by common agreement and the Commonwealth Secretariat in London had to get the consensus of the venue. Guyana and Antigua and Bermuda have said they are both willing to host such a summit.

Mr Burnham also disclosed here that the convening of a summit would be among the major matters to be discussed during the visit to Guyana by the prime minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines Mr Milton Cato.

The heads of government of the Caribbean Community have not met since 1975, but the various agencies that make up the regional integration movement have been meeting from time to time.

CSO: 3025/1018

POOR 1981 PRODUCTION AFFECTS 1982 BUDGET

Government Officials Discuss Budget

FL100030 Bridgetown CANA in English 2339 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 9 Feb (CANA)--A top level conference called by President Forbes Burnham last weekend to discuss proposals for Guyana's 1982 budget has agreed that because of poor production last year the government will have to cut programmed activities and that it is inevitable that many ministries and public sector agencies will have allocations for current and capital operations considerably reduced.

The conference, held without prior publicity at the office of the president, opposite President Burnham's Georgetown residence, was attended by all cabinet members, the Central Executive Committee of the Peoples National Congress, heads of the state sector corporations, the bauxite industry and the Guyana National Service, representatives of the Trades Union Congress including President Samuel Walker and General Secretary Joseph Pollydore, and other top government officials.

A statement issued at the end of the conference said that it had been summoned to discuss the current state of the country's economy and proposals and principles against which the 1982 national budget is being prepared as well as to make recommendations to ensure viability and survival despite the expected difficulties this year.

Officials from the Bank of Guyana, the Ministry of Economic Development and the State Planning Secretariat led discussion on four main presentations including one on the foreign exchange problem.

"It was agreed that because of the relatively low level of production during 1981, government is not now in a position to maintain its activities as was programmed and would therefore have to curtail these in the light of inadequate revenues" said the statement.

It also said the meeting unanimously agreed "that the level of production has to be improved dramatically if employment opportunities are to be expanded and economic viability maintained."

Bauxite, Sugar, Rice Production Down

FL102255 Bridgetown CANA in English 1650 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 10 Feb (CANA)--Bauxite, sugar and rice, the pillars of Guyana's economy, lost more than \$200 million (1 Guy dollar; 33 U.S. cents) in 1981, the state-owned press has reported. It said prospects for this year appeared equally bleak.

It is because of last year's woeful production performance and the daunting 1982 outlook, that the government this year will be slashing projected expenditure by about \$200 million, the CHRONICLE newspaper reported.

Sugar last year had aimed at 360,000 long tons, but managed just 307,000 long tons. Government had hoped that prices would have stayed around the 300 pounds sterling of the previous year, but instead Guyana got prices of between 140 and 153 sterling a ton. The result was a staggering sugar shortfall of \$74 million, said the paper.

It added that the situation was aggravated because while the average selling price of sugar was 150 sterling a ton, the local production costs rose to 220 sterling a ton.

Bauxite production fell alarmingly. Calcined bauxite was down to 514,000 long tons, a drop of 30 percent, and metal grade bauxite fell by the same level to 640,000 long tons, while alumina achieved just 170,000 tons of the 240,000 long ton target. Chemical grade bauxite output of 335,000 long tons was 15 percent below the target.

The CHRONICLE report said: "The bauxite industry achieved only 55 percent of its projected foreign earnings in 1981, resulting in a loss of some (G)\$96 million to the national economy." (An earlier report in the bauxite industry's official organ had said the losses would have been in the region of \$150 million).

The CHRONICLE quoted National Development Minister Robert Corbin as saying that the bauxite enterprise might have to scale down its alumina operations this year because the world market had gone soft. He also spoke of a growing threat to the market for calcined bauxite because of stiff competition from the People's Republic of China and Australia.

According to the CHRONICLE, the rice industry, the nation's third major export earner, fell short of projections and was among 60 percent of the public sector under the Guyana State Corporation which recorded losses in 1981. The rice industry now had an overdraft of \$90 million, Mr Corbin said.

Total rice production for last year was given as 179,000 long tons, which was 48,000 long tons less than the target.

The country's serious economic position, said by the government media to be the worst ever, has delayed presentation of the 1982 budget, which had been promised for early January.

According to the paper, ministries and public corporations have been engaged "in numerous meetings and data juggling with the State Planning Secretariat" in the run-up to presentation of the national budget.

"The labour movement is being pinpointed as the nation's major hope to pull back the economy from its deepest recession ever."

The Trades Union Congress (TUC) was therefore being involved in the pre-budget discussions, one critical session of which was held under the chairmanship of President Forbes Burnham himself.

CSO: 3025/1018

BRIEFS

CARIBBEAN BASIN PLAN--St Johns, Antigua, 5 Feb (CANA)--Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has said that his country would adopt a policy of "wait and see" before saying anything about the proposed Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The United States' inspired plan is aimed at boosting aid to the Caribbean and Latin America from the United States, Venezuela, Canada, and Mexico. Speaking to reporters here, Mr Burnham said it was noteworthy that in his state of the nation address, United States President Ronald Reagan merely gave half a paragraph to the CBI. The Guyana president pointed out that there seems to be some doubt between would-be donors as to how the plan is going to operate and what criteria would be involved. He said Guyana was not against the initiative, but could say nothing on the matter before knowing what it was all about..."making sure that there is full participation among the would-be donors," he added. [Text] [FL052326 Bridgetown CANA in English 2207 GMT 5 Feb 82]

CSO: 3025/1018

REFUSAL OF ENTRY PERMITS FOR U.S. CLERGYMEN REQUESTED

PA052200 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Commentary by Gustavo Acosta Mejia]

[Excerpt] We feel that the Honduran Government should take steps to prevent conflicts caused by the interference of foreigners in our domestic affairs, just as Nicaragua or any other sovereign country has the prerogative of freely making these decisions.

It was announced on 30 December 1981 that the National Council of Churches of the United States was sending groups of observers and political counselors to Honduras to supervise the relocation of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras. As Dr (Herminio Porcel Vila) put it so well in an article, there will be Protestant priests and Catholic nuns among the observers, including some who are politically active. They say the observers were invited by members of the Honduran clergy, but those clergymen's names were not released nor were the reasons why they thought it necessary to invite these alleged leftists to Honduras.

In my opinion, states Dr (Herminio Porcel Vila), Honduras is now receiving political agitators and perhaps active subversives, who will try to accomplish here what is happening in El Salvador and Guatemala and what has happened in Nicaragua.

It is poor Honduras' turn. We do not believe there can be members of the Honduran clergy, of the Honduran Catholic Church, who are interested in bringing these religious people, Protestant priests and Catholic nuns to Honduras to supervise a job that is the exclusive responsibility of the Honduran authorities.

The Honduran Government can easily prevent future and probable conflicts simply by exercising its authority and prohibiting entrance into our country of these elements who are part of the National Council of Churches. This has already been fully identified as a leftist organization that, under the religious pretexts, mainly Methodist and Protestant denominations, are conducting a subversive campaign in many countries of the so-called Third World, principally in Africa and Latin America, as stated by the Cuban writer to whom we have referred.

The Honduran immigration authorities have the last word, without forgetting that it is better to prevent than to regret.

CSO: 3010/800

NATIONAL PARTY FACTION REVOLTS AT CONVENTION

PA041959 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The first rebellious outbreak came to the surface at the National Party of Honduras convention when (Mario Calix Hurtecho), deputy from Lempira Department, made serious accusations against National Party veterans and asked the Central Committee to resign.

The regular national convention of the National Party of Honduras began yesterday at 1000. According to the statutes of this organization, this political event is scheduled to take place in the first 5 days of February every year.

Seventy-one representatives from the 18 Honduran departments were present at the National Party's headquarters located in front of the Paseo del Obelisco, to discuss two main topics: A declaration on a report that former presidential candidate Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus would present at the convention regarding the recent electoral process, and the strategy to follow in view of the new situation in the country.

As "The Minute Newscast" had mentioned before, while the National Party was getting ready for its convention, an internal rebellion within the party was expected. This rebellion has been supported by 81 politicians, who are demanding a democratic opening that will permit all internal factions of the party to participate in the different bodies of the political leadership.

On Tuesday, more than 30 conventioners met with their leader, Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, to discuss the need to have young men and individuals with a clean moral and political background as leaders of the National Party. Several names were mentioned at the preliminary session on Tuesday. Among others, Jacobo Hernandez, Juan Pablo Urrutia, (Roberto Carlos Echenique), and (Mario Calix) were mentioned as virtual leaders of the convention which began yesterday. A majority of the convention supported (Calix Hurtecho), president of the National Party Departmental Committee in Lempira, to preside over the party's convention.

However, other conventioners who had not been consulted were completely at a loss when they arrived at the convention. When they asked who they should vote for, they were told that (Calix Hurtecho) was the man. Some of them rebelled and proposed the nomination of Juan Pablo Urrutia.

When the time came for nominations for president of the convention's provisional board of directors, the representatives for Lempira, Comayagua, Cortes, Copan, and Ocotepeque were surprised to learn that they were supposed to vote for Juan Pablo Urrutia, former civil service director and now a political leader in El Paraiso. This stirred indignation, and protest from some conventioners and spectators.

Deputy (Calix Hurtecho) initiated the protest with an inflamed speech asking all members of the National Party Central Committee to resign, with the exception of Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus.

The fiery speech by Captain (Calix Hurtecho) had no result. A steamroller of conventioners elected Juan Pablo Urrutia president and (Roberto Carlos Echenique) and (Arturo Robles) secretaries of the provisional directorate.

Permanent members of the board of directors elected were: Juan Pablo Urrutia, president; (Roberto Carlos Echenique) and (Arturo Robles) secretaries; (Cesar Montes Lagos), (Marieta Diaz de Mesa), and (Trinidad Cervantes de Suazo). They headed the debate which led to the approval of the report presented at the convention by lawyer Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus. The Nationalist Party strongman was given a vote of confidence. (Donaldo Suazo Tome's) proposal to submit to the National Assembly the neglect which Amapala Port is experiencing in its overall development was also approved.

(Calix Hurtecho) left the convention with indignation and did not return. Notwithstanding, he became the leader of the internal uprising within the National Party.

CSO: 3010/800

BRIEFS

PNH ACCUSED OF ACCEPTING FUNDS--Former President Ramon Ernesto Cruz has disclosed that the National Party of Honduras [PNH] received funds from the United States to finance its campaign. The report was banner-headlined today by LA TRIBUNA newspaper of Tegucigalpa. [Word indistinct] precisely but I have reports that they received money from the United States. In other words, does this mean that the PNH leadership had approximately 3 million lempiras in hand for the elections of 29 November, LA TRIBUNA asked. I think so, because each of the traditional parties spent over 3 million lempiras. This accusation obligates the present PNH leadership to answer it publicly today at the party's convention in Tegucigalpa. [Excerpts] [PA042340 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Feb 82]

WORKERS GRIEVANCES SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT--Tegucigalpa, 5 Feb (AFP)--The most powerful worker and peasant organizations have met here with President Roberto Suazo to deliver a list of grievances and an analysis of the "grave economic and social situation facing the country." Representatives of the General Workers Confederation, the Central Federation of Free Workers of Honduras, the United Federation of Honduran Workers, the Honduran Peasants National Association [ANACH] and the union from the U.S. Transnational Tela Railroad Company, the country's strongest labor organization, participated in the talks. Antonio Julin Mendez, ANACH president, said: "We have expressed to President Suazo the concern of the peasants and workers over the enactment of the latest law to increase taxes in the country." He added: "We also insisted on the need to adopt urgent measures against unemployment and underemployment, the maintenance of a climate of respect for human rights as a guarantee for social peace, the enactment of an authentic agrarian reform and respect for union freedom." [Text] [PA070247 Paris AFP in Spanish 0324 GMT 6 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/800

ECONOMIST PAINTS GLOOMY PICTURE OF ECONOMY

FL300002 Bridgetown CANA in English 2348 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Jan (CANA)--Jamaica will continue to find it difficult to purchase raw materials, spares and capital goods unless Western donor countries liberalise their official credit financing programmes to the island, economist Paul Cheng-Young has told U.S. financiers meeting here.

The countries that Dr Cheng-Young specified were the United States, Canada, Britain, other European Economic Community (EEC) members and Japan.

The financial consultant told financiers that up to now only modest support had been granted to Jamaica by official credit agencies as the country attempted economic reconstruction.

Most official credit facilities to Jamaica were suspended late in the life of the former Manley administration when it broke negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for additional balance of payments support.

The lack of official credit facilities has hampered raw material importers here, and the Manufacturers Association recently called on the government to urge speedy re-instatements and credit supports.

Dr Cheng-Young said that Jamaica's debt servicing burden was so heavy that it could not take on significant new borrowings on commercial terms.

Without concessionary financing the island would find itself in an even more difficult position to meet overseas debt payments.

Official figures showed Jamaica's gross debt at the end of last August at \$4.9 billion (one Jamaica dollar; 56 U.S. cents) with the external portion at \$1.7 billion.

However, Bankers Association President Ron Sasso recently said here that the national debt had risen to \$6 billion.

Jamaica, Dr Cheng-Young said, needed breathing space so that it could put in place all necessary mechanisms to increase productivity to properly meet its commitments.

CS0: 3025/1019

SHEARER CALLS FOR GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS

FL292336 Bridgetown CANA in English 2303 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Jan (CANA)--Jamaica has called for an early resumption of the global round of negotiations on the world economy.

Many of the tensions in the Caribbean and elsewhere in the developing world were the direct results of a historical "neglect and refusal" to deal with the demand of Third World countries, Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer told diplomats at a dinner hosted by the governor general.

The foreign minister also restated his country's position of nonalignment, its abhorrence of racism and apartheid, condemned the arms race, and stressed Jamaica's desire to see the Caribbean designated a zone of peace.

In condemning South Africa's policy of apartheid and its continued acts of aggression against neighbouring states, Mr Shearer said: "The repression of the black people of South Africa is no less reprehensible than suppression and martial law anywhere else, and demands no less condemnation and action.

"Our support for the right of the people of Namibia to sovereign and unfettered independence is as strong as ever."

"We expected that 1982 will see substantial progress towards this end, consistent with the United Nations plan for Namibia," Mr Shearer said.

Mr Shearer said that Jamaica would continue to support the strengthening of economic and functional cooperation in the Caribbean, and thereby expand its relationships at both the bilateral and multilateral levels.

It was only through partnership that countries in the area could meet "the legitimate expectations of our people, and buttress our commitment to the democratic system of government," he said.

Stating that the Caribbean could not extricate itself from economic and social deprivation solely on its own resources, Mr Shearer said he welcomed the interest being taken in the Caribbean Basin. However, he said the efforts could only be successful if there was peace in the region.

Jamaica was "opposed to those regional and extra-regional influences which seek to exploit and manipulate the weaknesses in the area and so create conflict and discord," he added.

"In this context we reiterate our desire to have the Caribbean region a zone of peace and tranquility outside of great power rivalries," the foreign minister said.

But he added: "I must point out that many of the problems in the region, as in other parts of the developing world, are direct results of neglect and refusal over the years to attend effectively to the representations of the masses of the people in the Third World and the refusal to address their genuine grievances and claims."

Mr Shearer said that the world's problems would never be solved by a resort to oppressive methods, or the infusion of military weapons."

There had to be adequate provisions to meet the just claims of the masses of the people for a better quality of life, Mr Shearer said.

He said "Jamaica urges the earliest possible start to global negotiations which will allow the nations of the world to come to grips with issues of money and finance, trade, energy, raw materials and food in a coherent and positive manner.

"Because the achievement of economic, social and political stability and maintenance of democracy, whether in Jamaica, the region or elsewhere, is dependent on the establishment of a just and equitable economic system, Jamaica will continue to work towards this goal," Mr Shearer said.

Mr Shearer said too that Jamaica was concerned about the potential effects of international peace and security and the tensions that existed in such areas as Eastern Europe and the Middle East and Southeast and Southwest Asia. He told the diplomats there was a need for all parties concerned to work towards a relaxation of these tensions as well as towards a just and comprehensive settlement of all conflicts, based on the full respect for independence, sovereignty and the principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of states."

He added: The Jamaican people are deeply disturbed about the continuing arms race between the superpowers, because of the grave threat that it poses to international peace and security, and because of the massive sums of money which it swallows each year, while at the same time drastic reductions are made in the resources available for developmental and humanitarian needs."

CSO: 3025/1019

NOTES SENT TO UN, NONALIGNED ON AREA COMMUNITY

PA060333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The revolutionary government has expressed its concern to the nonaligned countries and UN members over the establishment of the so-called Central American Democratic Community [CDC]. Commander Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan Government junta coordinator, has sent a note to Fidel Castro, nonaligned movement president, expressing his concern about the declaration establishing the CDC.

Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has sent a similar note to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

In the two notes, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government questions the real reason for the establishment of this alliance by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica. As the declaration of the three signatory foreign ministers stated, this surprising action seeks to support the Salvadoran electoral process and to isolate and threaten countries such as Nicaragua, the notes stated.

The Nicaraguan notes recalled that in March 1980 in Costa Rica, the Central American foreign ministers signed the San Jose Declaration, which establishes methods of coordination among the region's countries. This position was ratified in Tegucigalpa on 15 August 1981 with a statement along the same line, which sought to maintain the unity of the [region] given the serious problems that the countries are confronting. These and other meetings in which the spirit of unity prevailed contrast with the methods used in the establishment of the so-called CDC, which, far from uniting us, divided us, the Nicaraguan notes indicated.

Despite this, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government expressed its willingness to cooperate actively in finding formulas of solution, such as that presented by Commander Daniel Ortega to the 36th UN General Assembly on the Salvadoran conflict.

CSO: 3010/799

CONSERVATIVE LEADER ON NEED FOR FREEDOM, AID

PA072223 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Interview with (Raul Estrada), Democratic Conservative Party health secretary, Studios in Managua--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] I would like to speak of political matters. On Thursday night we saw a dialogue between the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs Kirkpatrick and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister d'Escoto Brockman. Do you think any progress was made? Do you think an entente will follow, or will the cold war continue between the United States and Nicaragua?

[Answer] I think that the arguments presented do not lead to anything. Neither of the two gave solid arguments that could lead to results or change the policies of either the United States or Nicaragua.

I believe that under no circumstances should the United States stop helping Nicaragua in order to keep this country from becoming radicalized as it happened in Cuba. In Nicaragua, the conservatives, especially, are working along these lines. Using civic methods we strive to keep a Marxist-Leninist government from being established in this country. We share and support the FSLM policy of obtaining monetary support to improve the country's economic conditions in all its aspects. We are not against the FSLM when it requests economic aid from other countries. We do not oppose it; we want countries to keep on helping us so that we will not be radicalized, so that we can create a government with full freedoms and so that we can have a regime of active and effective democracy with all freedoms.

We know that policy is affecting us in the economic field and that economics cannot be divorced from politics, therefore, we ask the United States to continue helping us as much as possible to keep this country from being radicalized.

[Question] Nevertheless, there are other considerations. The denial of freedom and democracy in the political field has repercussions abroad. Let's take the case of the Conservative Party last Sunday, for example. There was a peaceful rally, yet 3 days before the rally is to take place the government asks for permits and the grounds are examined to determine if they are appropriate. Do you think that this evidence against political pluralism and unlimited freedom for political demonstrations trumpeted everywhere can really be the reason why persons abroad say that the country is being radicalized and advancing toward a dictatorship more cruel than any other?

[Answer] This is the truth. This denial of freedoms reflects the mismanagement of the FSLM. Proselytism is an expression of freedom. It is considered in the fundamental charter presented here when the FSLM entered triumphantly. We strive for the implementation of the charter. Naturally, no citizen wants to invest or work or make any effort to develop the nation's economy if he has no guarantees of freedom. Without freedom no one can do anything. One must have a climate of freedom to work with peace and confidence. One needs incentives in the form of economic freedom as well as freedom of expression and of information, all the freedoms natural to a working democracy.

CSO: 3010/799

INCENTIVES FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTERS ANNOUNCED

PA080046 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2235 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Managua, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist government today announced incentives for exporters of Nicaraguan farm products.

Speaking on the radio and television program "Face the People," writer Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, mentioned some aspects of the measure which will be announced in greater detail next week. The government measure, which has some retroactive features, will benefit those who are involved in animal husbandry, especially those who raise cattle. But all the incentives will positively affect industrialists, producers of sugar, cotton and other farm products exported by the nation, except coffee.

The exporters, both private and state, will receive "foreign exchange certificates" for the value of the products they export. According to the announcement, for each \$1 in value exported, producers will receive 75 percent at the official exchange rate, which is 10 to 1, and the remaining 25 percent at whatever the dollar's exchange rate is on the parallel or black market.

To date, exporters of farm products have received 10 cordobas for every \$1 exported, but with these incentives they will be receiving more than 14 cordobas (\$1.40). In other areas, such as the industrial area, the percentage of the "foreign exchange certificates" for businessmen will be higher.

Ramirez Mercado said that with these measures, which in some cases will be retroactive to 1 January 1982, a cattleman who formerly sold a calf weighing 180 kilos for 1,100 cordobas (\$110) will now be able to sell it at 2,500 cordobas (\$250).

Sugar producers will also receive the benefits retroactively to the date when the sugarcane harvest started (November 1981 for example).

At the same time, the Sandinist government will grant the cattlemen in the country long-term credits, years of grace and special interest rates in an effort to improve the infrastructure of the cattle industry.

Ramirez Mercado said that the Nicaraguan economy has been deteriorating daily due to the effects of the world crisis and the negative Somozist legacy. Ramirez added that because of this stagnation, the Nicaraguan economy "has not grown as desired."

Ramirez Mercado said that with the announced incentives and the "foreign exchange certificates" agricultural exporters will be able to cover the production costs that have increased daily while at the same time increasing the profit received for their work.

CSO: 3010/799

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT IN POULTRY INDUSTRY--The Nicaraguan Government is going to invest 125.8 million cordobas in state-run farms during 1982, which will spur poultry production on to new heights. Adolfo Evertz, director of the poultry division of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry (MIDINRA), gave EL NUEVO DIARIO this information. The government official said that most of the funds will be invested in the construction of a very large poultry farm in Matagalpa, with a capacity for 700,000 chickens. The total cost of this farm, named after Raul Gonzalez Almendarez, will be 42 million cordobas. There are also plans to expand all the other farms, especially the Pikin Guerrero poultry farm in Carazo, where 22 million cordobas will be invested. Among the projects to be carried out this year is the construction of an equipment factory which will help us to stop importing equipment from Central America and the United States. Evertz said in conclusion that the Cuban revolutionary government has contributed technical assistance and equipment toward the development of agriculture in the country. A factory to produce chicken feed will be built to meet the demand expected this year as a result of the growth in poultry production. [Excerpts] [PA100440 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p 15]

STRATEGY TO WEAKEN FPR DENOUNCED--The application of strategy to weaken the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] has been denounced by members of that political group in the crisis that has arisen within the People's Social Christian Party [PPSC]. According to our sources, PPSC President Edgard Macias has appealed to the Christian Democratic Organization of the America, which backs repressive and genocidal regimes such as the one in El Salvador headed by the Christian Democratic junta. In talks with PPSC members, Macias told them of his decision to break with the group and take some of its members to the Social Christian Party of Nicaragua (headed by Adan Fletes Valle). This division would jeopardize the PPSC and would weaken the FPR which, as is known, supports the Sandinist revolution. However, within the PPSC there is an obvious determination to strengthen the organization and do away with the destabilizing plans, the source concluded. [Text] [PA061434 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 2 Feb 82 p 11]

FOREIGN MISSIONS STUDY PORT IMPROVEMENT--In order to reactivate trade between Nicaragua's Atlantic and Pacific areas, the National Ports Enterprise, ENP, and technical missions from Bulgaria and Holland are conducting studies of the situation at the country's six major ports. A group of Bulgarian technicians is currently conducting analytical studies on the dredging and improvement of the ports, in order to accelerate a project intended to improve the embarkment and disembarkment

centers. The Dutch delegation is studying the possibility of providing economic aid to renew the Nicaraguan ports. The ENP has presented an \$18 million project to improve the infrastructure of the ports of Corinto, San Juan Del Sur and Sandino in the Pacific area, and Arlen Siu, Benjamin Zeledon and Puerto Cabezas in the Atlantic area. The ENP project also calls for the purchase of barges, freight elevators, tugs, cranes and other equipment needed to improve the operation of Nicaraguan ports. [Text] [PA101624 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Feb 82]

CUBAN SUPPORT FOR TEXTILE MILL--Several government officials have left on a trip. According to a report by the Finance Ministry, its Minister Joaquin Cuadra left for the United States. The report did not give further explanation of Mr Cuadra's visit but was limited to saying that it is connected with his post. The People's Industrial Corporation reported that Deputy Minister and Director Gilberto Guzman, Augusto Morales and Francisco Lemus have left for Cuba. The visit to Cuba of these three officials is aimed at obtaining technical advice for installing a spinning mill in the old Managua textile location on the Northern Highway. The machinery for this spinning mill was obtained with a line of credit granted by Czechoslovakia. It will have a spinning capacity of 10 million pounds of cotton fibre annually. Currently cotton fibre is imported up to the amount of 1.2 million pounds yearly at \$2 per pound. [Text] [PA090436 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p 4]

CSO: 3010/799

PRIVATE SECTOR OPPOSES RELATIONS WITH USSR, PRC

PA070036 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Letter to Panamanian Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Illueca from Dulcidio Gonzalez, president of the Panamanian National Council of Private Enterprise, CONEP, dated 3 February 1982]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency Dr Jorge Illueca, foreign affairs minister

Mr Minister:

Your statement of 19 January 1982, published by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA, has filled us with sadness and concern. You stated: "The lack of relations with the USSR and the PRC is an anachronistic situation."

On 21 January 1982, Carlos Lopez Guevara and Aquilino Boyd, two former foreign ministers of the republic, made public statements criticizing what you said about diplomatic relations with the PRC and the USSR.

It is not necessary to comment on what they said, since you know about it and since the country shares their point of view.

The opposing commentaries from the national news media agreed with the two former foreign ministers' point of view. CONEP believes that such diplomatic relations, in addition to being inconvenient, would be dangerous and disadvantageous to Panama.

We recall what happened in Costa Rica and Colombia. The communist embassies in those two countries brought only frustration, espionage, intervention in domestic affairs and diplomatic friction, and persona non grata declarations had to be issued.

CONEP is deeply concerned with the coincidence of your statements, Mr Minister, and news in the national media about the possible installation in Panama of a Soviet base, through the airline "Aeroflot."

Mr Minister, CONEP has always upheld the principle that all relations with democratic countries are positive and beneficial for the parties involved.

We believe, Mr Minister, that because of the geopolitical reality of the world in which you and we live the interests of the Republic of Panama definitely do not coincide with your Third World points of view.

Perhaps, Mr Minister, there will be an opportunity this year to discuss this and other subjects with you, if you find it suitable.

With our distinguished considerations for the minister,

Yours,

CONEP

Dulcido Gonzalez N., president

CSO: 3010/798

PCC'S MCAULIFFE, MANFREDO MEET WITH PRESS

PA032347 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Feb 82 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Roberto Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] The deputy canal administrator, Panamanian Fernando Manfredo, was beside Denis McAuliffe and both agreed that in the future, the Panama Canal will "not be scrap iron nor will it be obsolete."

Manfredo said that the "canal will reach a point of saturation," while McAuliffe argued that they will not allow the canal to become "scrap iron" because this is a busy place.

McAuliffe also referred to the achievements of the joint administration and to the operation and maintenance of the important waterway. He remarked that he is "very pleased with the progress made so far."

Fernando Mandredo added that one of the alternatives for increasing the canal's capacity is to widen the Culebra out as well as the Pacific and Atlantic entrances to the waterway. The canal's capacity is currently insufficient.

With respect to a third set of locks, the deputy administrator said that this would be an alternative, but that any decision in this respect would need congressional approval, in accordance with the 1977 treaties.

He pointed out, nevertheless, that such a decision would be the sovereign responsibility of the Republic of Panama after the year 2000 and that this is why "we need to have as much information as possible on the alternatives, including a sea-level canal."

Manfredo said that in his opinion the U.S. Congress is not disposed to amending Law 96-70 at this time. He stressed that modifications must be approved by the U.S. executive and then be ratified by Congress.

The law also creates some difficulties in the relations between the two countries and, with respect to administrative aspects, it decreases the Panama Canal Commission's [PCC] flexibility in financial dealings, Manfredo said.

It was noted that Law 96-70 was the result of the distrust of some U.S. congressional sectors with respect to the canal's operation and administration pursuant to the treaties. However, Manfredo indicated the results of the past 2 years have shown that the treaties are not only the best way to solve the causes of conflict but also that the concept of partnership ensures the proper administration, operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal.

CSO: 3010/798

COUNTRY DOING ITS BEST IN CANAL AREA MAINTENANCE

PA071543 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 Feb 82 p 4A

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo: "Maintenance in the Canal Area"]

[Text] One often hears criticism of the maintenance given to the canal areas that have reverted to Panamanian jurisdiction under the Panama Canal Torrijos-Carter Treaty. These criticisms, if objective and well-intentioned, could be a good way to correct mistakes, to improve services and to take full and efficient advantage of economic and human resources to reach satisfactory goals.

It is true that when Panama assumed responsibility for the maintenance of the canal area situations occurred that in our case were normal in a period of transition: lack of trust from employees being transferred concerning their job security, wages and so forth; lack of knowledge of the new employees and even the directors of the maintenance programs. We can say, however, that little by little, the initial problems have been corrected and now we can see a satisfactory improvement in taking care of properties that the nation has recovered in its struggle for sovereignty.

We never fail to hear critics who like to compare how things used to be and how they look now. They say that things were kept much better before and that now everything is deteriorating, trying to say that everything that was recovered will be totally lost.

It is a historical reality that the former Panama Canal zone used to be, for the United States, what its rulers often called a "show case" to impress the natives of Panama and the rest of the nations south of the Rio Grande that went through here, in order to give them an idea of a pleasant life, without any kind of problems, as an example of U.S. cities. In order to obtain this objective, the richest country in the world would appropriate a special large budget from the U.S. treasury and not from the canal tolls. The military areas received and still do, large amounts of money for matters termed essential to the defense of the canal.

Hundreds of silver roll employees with wages of \$.18 to \$.22 per hour as a maximum, were assigned to cut the lawns, sweep streets, once, twice or three times daily, clean sewers, to keep gardens and if a capricious zonian ordered it: trim a lawn with a dressmaker's scissors or with a razor's blade. All this was paid by the U.S. taxpayers living in old and dirty houses in cities full of garbage dumped there by its own inhabitants.

There was plenty of money to pay high salaries to experts in gardening, trimming trees, in preserving the flora and the fauna, in designing shaded lanes and pleasant and elegant observatories from which views of the tropical landscape could be enjoyed. All this was for the satisfaction of a racist minority that enjoyed showing the visitors the contrast in the way of life between the great northern nation and the terminal cities of Panama and Colon, abominable because of their filth and vices.

It was an enormous investment in propaganda which awakened in the natives and visitors the desire to go to the United States, where they would be confronted by an overcrowded harlem and the communities of Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Negros and others.

The Republic of Panama, a very poor nation, with many needs cannot afford the luxury of keeping teams of lawnkeepers in any of its cities.

However, conscientious of its responsibility, it is doing everything within its power to maintain the canal area with a meager budget, which is natural for a country as poor as ours.

CSO: 3010/798

CANAL COMMISSION TO IMPROVE LABOR RELATIONS

PA051927 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p 4A

[Editorial: "Labor Measures in the Canal Area"]

[Text] A few days ago, commenting on the present reality within the former Panama Canal zone, we mentioned the fact that among ranking officials of the Panama Canal Commission there are outstanding individuals who have shown great understanding regarding the increasing role that Panamanian participation will have in the canal's future. On that occasion, we mentioned Gen Dennis McAuliffe, administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, and Panamanian Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator, as two of these outstanding officials.

Today, we can congratulate ourselves, as we see that our previous statement has been confirmed with reports widely circulated by the Panama Canal Commission Information Office, headed by Panamanian journalist Anel Beliz. According to these reports, the information office is seeking the means that will soon lead to a more solid and closer relationship between the Panama Canal Commission and its Panamanian employees, which would guarantee a greater, more intensive and more spontaneous collaboration from these workers toward the successful operation of the Panama Canal.

These efforts are aimed at obtaining a collective contract that will cover positive benefits for all employees. This contract will have a definite and positive effect on their lives and at the same time will guarantee the truly spontaneous collaboration of the Panamanians. Through all the years since the beginning of the canal, Panamanians have demonstrated that the canal will be safer than ever when in their hands. Now, with the skill they are acquiring through practice, these Panamanians will be increasingly in a better position to perform their duties with greater ability, speed, and safety.

Although it is evident that the Panama Canal needs to undergo substantial changes to expedite the transit of large vessels, the Panama Canal Commission has undoubtedly adopted some of the necessary measures so that the canal can meet traffic requirements for as long as possible. Other measures will eventually become necessary, including Manfredo's suggestion of constructing a third set of locks.

However, as usual, man is the irreplaceable and unsurpassable factor. Consequently, all measures adopted to strengthen the relationship between the Panamanians and the canal will give us great satisfaction, especially when we can see the effects that these emotional ties generate in all human activities.

CSO: 3010/798

BRIEFS

SUGGESTIONS ON ELECTORAL PROCEDURES--The Popular Broad Front Party [FRAMPO] yesterday asked the electoral tribunal to hold the 1984 elections to choose president, legislators and corregimiento representatives during the month of August and on two separate Sundays; the first Sunday to choose the president and the second to choose legislators and representatives. FRAMPO also requested that only one voting ballot be used during the 1984 elections. This would circumvent the practice of removing the ballots of opposing parties and would save thousands of dollars that are now being spent on making up different ballots for each party or candidate. FRAMPO Secretary General Renato Pereira told CRITICA that his party supports the efforts being made by the electoral tribunal to give the country honest elections in 1984. Pereira headed the FRAMPO committee that met with the electoral tribunal to discuss the electoral law. Alvaro Arosemena and Raul Taboada were also members of the committee. [Text] [PA042030 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Feb 82 p 4]

JOINT MANEUVERS WITH U.S.--Panama, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A U.S. southern command spokesman told ACAN-EFE today that about 5,000 U.S. and Panamanian soldiers are conducting canal defense maneuvers on the canal's banks. The military spokesman said that these "maneuvers" will last 2 weeks and that soldiers from the 193d infantry brigade stationed in the Panama Canal area and other U.S. soldiers who have come especially for this reason are participating in it. He said that Panamanian soldiers are also participating, but in fewer numbers than the U.S. troops. Panamanian sources close to the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, were concerned about the maneuvers in the Panama Canal areas and told the press that "the United States has troops in the waterway who are ready to land in El Salvador to fight the guerrillas." The same sources said that at Howard Air Force Base, located in the canal area, the United States has three military aircraft ready to travel to Central America at a moment's notice, carrying Dominican and Puerto Rican soldiers. The southern command spokesman said that these canal military maneuvers are "routine" and that they are intended only for the defense of that interoceanic waterway. [Text] [PA050420 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2252 GMT 4 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/798

BRIEFS

SIMMONDS ATTACKED BY MAN--Basseterre, St Kitts, 2 Feb (CANA)--Police shot and injured a long-haired man outside government headquarters here today as he menaced Premier Kennedy Simmonds with a machete after slashing a police constable in the face. The man sustained a bullet wound in the leg. Police said that Constable Felix Fredericks was on guard duty when the machete-wielder hit him in the face, causing a long deep wound. Premier Simmonds saw the attack and rushed to the constable's assistance. He was helping the injured man into his car to take him to the hospital when the attacker slashed at the premier, but missed. [Excerpt] [FLO21656 Bridgetown CANA in English 1429 GMT 2 Feb 82]

CSO: 3025/1021

PILGRIM EXPLAINS ABSTENTION IN UN VOTE

FL081721 Bridgetown CANA in English 2100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 6 Feb (CANA)--The St Lucia Government is not prepared to publicly take a side in the dispute between Israel and Syria over the annexation of the Golan Heights, Prime Minister Michael Pilgrim has said.

The prime minister explained that a partisan stand might jeopardise St Lucia's relations with other United Nations members, which discussed the issue this week and voted to penalise Israel for annexing Syrian territory last December.

The prime minister was reacting to opposition United Worker's Party (UWP) Senator Winhall Joshua's suggestion that the small Caribbean island vote against the resolution condemning the Israel action. In the interest of fair-play, justice and equality, St Lucia should have refused to back the resolution which urged the world to cease dealings with Israel, he said. The resolution was passed yesterday.

In his letter, the Senator had said that the St Lucia Government should also dissociate itself from any move to have Israel expelled from the United Nations.

Mr Pilgrim, who is also foreign minister, said that at this stage St Lucia would avoid making any projections on the international stage which could jeopardise its relations with other UN members. He said he had advised the country's ambassador to the UN to abstain from the voting. The decision was taken after consultations with the Foreign Ministry officials. Mr Pilgrim said the cabinet had not discussed the matter.

Arab countries and some members of the Nonaligned Movement sponsored the resolution.

The Golan Heights were captured in the Arab-Israeli 1967 war.

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BRIEFS

JOSIE NAMED SLP POLITICAL LEADER--Castries, St Lucia, Wednesday (CANA)--The St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) which formed the government here until it was forced out of office by public pressure two Sundays ago, has announced the election of a new political leader, former Trade Minister Peter Josie. Josie succeeds 64-year-old former high court judge and ex-Prime Minister Allan Louisy, the man who led the SLP into its landslide general election victory in July 1979. Louisy reportedly tendered his resignation, indicating that he no longer wished to play an active role in the SLP leadership. Deputy Leader Kenneth Foster, who many expected to have made a strong challenge for leadership and who has had a long-standing rivalry with Josie, gave way to the new leader. Reacting to his appointment Josie said that he was confident that with this turn of events "the party will have a new lease of life and will be attracting the kind of candidates which would ensure a victory at the forthcoming elections." He said that SLP candidates will be announced shortly after the dissolution of parliament widely expected to take place this week. [Excerpts] [FL041533 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Jan 82 p 3]

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TELEVISION NETWORK TO EXPAND

FL061530 Bridgetown CANA in English 2302 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, 5 Feb (CANA)--St Vincent and the Grenadines Television (SVGTV) Channel 9, a privately-owned television company here, plans to expand operations and develop its programmes in the near future, a company official has said.

Michael Findlay, producer-host of SVGTV's programmes which are screened three nights a week, said the company plans to install more transmitting equipment to enable television signals to reach viewers as far north-east of Kingstown as Georgetown, 22 miles away, and Layou, 8 miles north-west of the capital.

Findlay said the station's new 110-watt transmitter, which has been in use since last December, has already improved signals in Kingstown and suburbs, and now enables viewers in Mesopotamia, Calder Ridge and Stubbs areas, more than 9 miles away, to receive TV programmes.

Presently, SVGTV relays signals from Barbados CBC-TV to Vincentian viewers, but cuts in on CBC's programming for half an hour from 8 pm on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays to screen its own programmes, one interview discussion programme, and two national news round-up programmes.

At the same time on Tuesdays, SVGTV screens a government information service (GIS) presentation.

The station also has programmes for about 4 hours on Sunday mornings. SVGTV programmes also reach as far as Bequia and Mustique in the Grenadines, south of the capital island.

Mr Findlay said SVGTV also hopes, as a long term venture, to increase its programmes with the eventual aim of doing full programming from its studios at Dorsetshire Hill, Kingstown.

St Vincent and the Grenadines Television is owned and operated by the St Vincent and the Grenadines Broadcasting Corporation, a local enterprise.

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BENEFITS OF CARIBBEAN AID PLAN QUESTIONED

PA072303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2154 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Port of Spain, 6 Feb (EFE)--The oil republic of Trinidad and Tobago has expressed doubts regarding the benefits of the proposed aid plan for the Caribbean, especially in the private sector. This nation's government has analyzed the plan offered by the United States, Venezuela, Canada and Mexico but has not yet announced whether it supports the plan. On the other hand, neither has it criticized the plan.

In a speech to the Senate, Foreign Affairs Minister Basil Ince said that the government has studied the proposal and heard the views, "often negative on the part of Canada," as well as those of various Caribbean countries. "We also have problems with the emphasis which is being given to some aspects of the plan and would like to inquire about the benefits of a broad participation of the private sector," he said.

He expressed his government's reservations about the negative effects, including the inhibition of regional exchange caused by too much intervention by state corporations and public agencies. He explained that the Trinidad and Tobago Government supports its fellow members of the Caribbean Economic Community, CARICOM, an organization composed of area countries which, like Trinidad and Tobago, were once British colonies.

He said that "in the context of our differences, the government of Trinidad and Tobago recognizes the need for peace, stability and development in the area and the search for these objectives." He added that "the government will, within its limitations, provide aid to and cooperate with its neighbors in the Caribbean."

He said that relations with Latin America have been very cordial, adding that the new terms of his foreign policy will be dynamic and will be maintained at the vanguard of the events.

He said that the country's capacity to generate and accumulate capital will increase and that an important portion of this government's efforts will be directed toward encouraging neighboring countries to do the same.

"We must accept that the Caribbean is part of the world's system and that the influence of the world in the Caribbean cannot be ignored," he added.

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END